

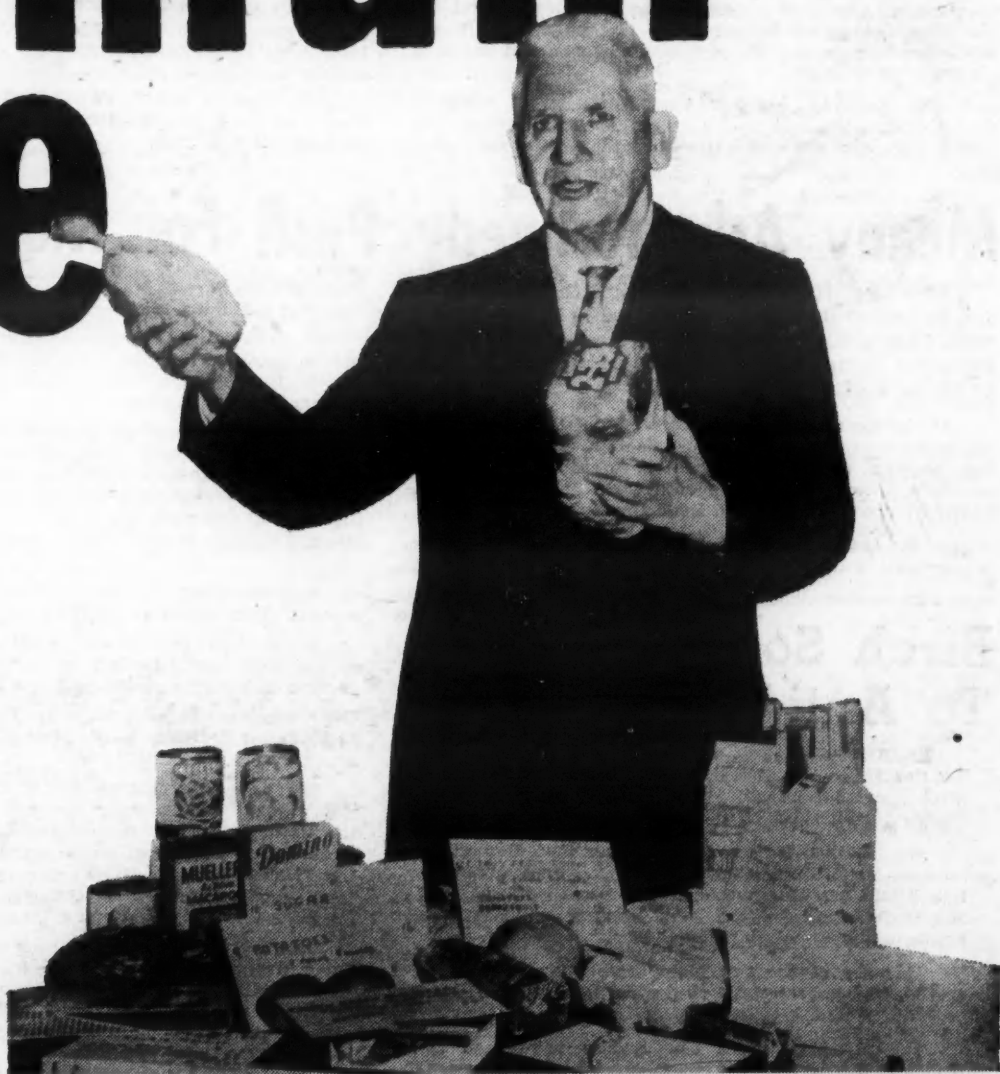


Vol. 8, No. 9

401 May 7, 1961

**great victory
for U. S. workers
in new**

minimum wage



What a higher minimum wage will mean for millions of workers was graphically demonstrated at a recent press conference by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, outstanding leader in fight for wage law improvements. Sen. Douglas showed typical foods bought by workers, described the difference that even a small wage boost would make in their diet. See Page 3 for report on new minimum wage law passed by Congress May 3.

Kefauver Probe Into Business Corruption Mighty Unlike McClellan Labor Hearings

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The scene was the same, but somehow, so greatly different. It was the Caucus Room in the Old Senate Office Building where for three years Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) chaired hearings into alleged corruption in the labor movement.

A visit to this old scene today stirs up some of the ghosts of the past: the blinding klieg lights, the grinding cameras, the jammed press tables, and standing room only for spectators—grist for spectacular anti-labor headlines.

A reporter recalls the parade of witnesses over the three year period—union leaders who had sold out their trust . . . unionists who were a tribute to the labor movement . . . bribe-paying employers . . . conniving middlemen . . .

This year they're having a new crop of witnesses in the Caucus Room: impeccably groomed, suave organization men of Big Business. Some of these witnesses are unemployed now, fired for being caught in the act of carrying out orders from higher up to defraud Federal, state and local governments by bid-rigging and price-fixing. Some have only recently been released from prison after serving 30-day terms; others received suspended sentences.

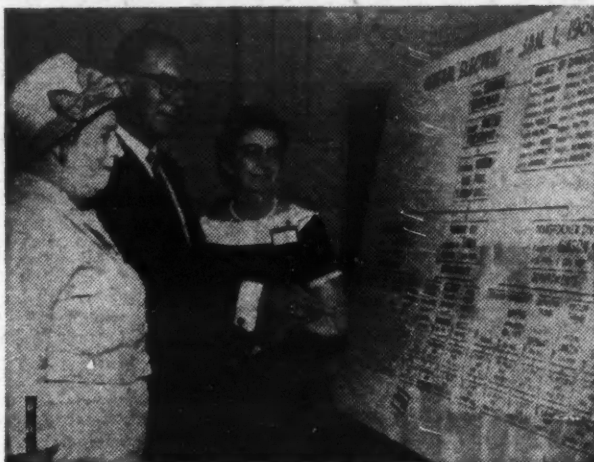
Sen. Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.), who is acknowledged as the major trust-buster of our era, is conducting hearings to find out just where the responsibility lies in such business corruption involving the giants of the electrical manufacturing industry—such mammoths as General Electric and Westinghouse.

The hearings under Kefauver and his Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee, however, have a far different atmosphere surrounding them than did the McClellan hearings. The sensationalism of the McClellan hearings is not in evidence. There are several klieg lights and a few cameras, but missing is the line-up of cameras mounted on platforms, and the blinding TV lights that once flooded the hearing room. There is a generous-sized group of reporters, but nowhere near as many as covered the labor hearings.

Republicans Opposed Publicity

GOP Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen and Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin bitterly opposed holding the hearings in public. They said it would make "circuses" out of the proceedings. Neither Dirksen, Wiley nor their GOP counterparts were ever concerned about the circuses of the McClellan Committee, however. And for the most part, the McClellan Committee dealt with witnesses who had not been convicted of crimes.

As the Kefauver hearings opened, the early witnesses were second, third and fourth echelon of management. In effect, they told the committee that they were sorry they



Sen. Estes Kefauver explains to Rubber Workers Louise Marklin, left, and Mabel Hicks chart of G.E. corporate responsibility in recent Philadelphia business scandal. Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee is looking into responsibility of top management in electrical industry for price-fixing and bid-rigging.

had violated the anti-trust laws, and they would never do it again. A Westinghouse official, John C. Fink, testified that he didn't know what his subordinates were doing in the Bloomington, Ind. plant where he was general manager.

"Are you, then, just sort of a corporate eunuch that was sent down here and they bypassed you and you really did not know what was going on?" asked Sen. Philip A. Hart (D. Mich.) in disbelief. But Fink still has his job with Westinghouse, and he stood by his story.

The Kefauver committee hit pay dirt when it brought to the witness stand three former GE officials who were fired after being caught and convicted of illegal practices. One, Clarence E. Burke, a \$70,000-a-year executive who had been with GE for 34 years, told the committee that he had received orders from recently retired company Pres. Robert Paxton to engage in price-fixing practices.

"I was told to bring about price stabilization and we knew what they meant—contact our competitors and fix the prices," he said.

One thing is sure. If Paxton and Cordiner stick to their story and the fired GE officials stick to theirs, someone will be committing perjury.

Meany Asks Kennedy Push For More Jobs

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Convinced that a major effort is needed if the unemployed are to be put back to work, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on President Kennedy for a vastly speeded up program of public works.

At the same time Meany called on the President to give consideration to such labor proposals as a temporary income tax reduction, a more vigorous effort to reduce interest rates generally, a maximum 4½ percent rate on Federally guaranteed home mortgages and similar measures.

In the face of clear indications that the problem of unemployment is not being met despite some signs of economic

improvement, Meany warned that "we will have another recession beginning early next year, if not this year."

He declared that "everybody agrees" that despite the fact that business may improve this summer and throughout the rest of the year, there will be more unemployed a year from now than there are now.

Revelation of Meany's letter to President Kennedy came in an interview with reporters on Labor News Conference, a new public affairs radio program of the Mutual Broadcasting system each Sunday at 4:35 P.M. In his letter the head of the AFL-CIO made three proposals for an immediate tackling of the unemployment problem. These included:

- An emergency Federal grant-in-aid program to help accelerate construction on local projects at the local level.
- Increased Federal loans for state and local public works, paying particular attention to the most hard-pressed local governments during periods of heavy unemployment.
- Increased Presidential power to accelerate substantially Federal and Federally-assisted public projects already authorized by law.

"It is our view that passage of this kind of legislation is now urgent," Meany wrote Kennedy. "It will help stimulate the employment and economic growth we so much need. Moreover, as permanent public works legislation, it will give the President an important economic tool—as a supplement to the monetary and fiscal powers now available—for future discretionary use for counter-cyclical purposes."

In his broadcast interview with Alan Adams, Washington Labor Reporter for Business Week, and Joseph Gambatese, Associate Editor of Nation's Business, Meany made clear his deep concern that not enough is being done to meet the job problems caused by more and more workers coming into the job market at the same time that automation is knocking out thousands of jobs permanently.

He declared that labor alone could not solve the problem, that Government and management must help prevent what he declared was a growing roll of "permanent unemployment" caused by heavy increases in productivity and a consumers market that can be met with fewer and fewer workers.

Somewhere along the line, Meany predicted, the United States may have to give thought to a shorter work week if today's trends continue.

Birch Society Linked To Anti-Union Drive

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The National Council for Industrial Peace has linked the "ultra-right wing" John Birch Society to the drive to enact or toughen so-called "right-to-work" laws in state legislatures this year.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), co-chairmen of the citizens' organization which has fought compulsory open-shop laws, said admitted members of the John Birch group have been active in the so-called "right-to-work" movement.

"Alliance of the two highly reactionary right-wing groups has been especially virulent in Indiana and Kansas," they stated.

The industrial peace council also pointed to attempts in several states to enact bans on union shop contracts through "obscurely-worded" amendments to state labor laws or fair employment practices acts. The council said such "back-door approaches" have been made in California, Connecticut and Oregon.

Attempts to repeal existing "right-to-work" laws failed in Utah and Indiana. In the latter state, a Republican-sponsored bill to outlaw the agency shop was also defeated.

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WORTH QUOTING . . .

I am mortified to be told that, in the United States of America, the sale of a book can become a subject of inquiry, and of criminal inquiry too.

—Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

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rwdsu RECORD

MINIMUM WAGE VICTORY!

\$1.25 Floor, Extended Coverage Voted After Long Fight

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A tremendous victory for American workers—and for the Kennedy Administration—was scored here Wednesday, May 3, when both Houses of Congress voted improvements in the federal minimum wage law. The new law provides for an increase in the minimum to \$1.15 an hour about Labor Day, and a further increase to \$1.25 an hour two years later. Twenty-four million workers presently covered by the law will come under these new wage provisions.

An even more important victory was scored on extension of coverage. For the first time since the original minimum wage law was passed in 1938, new groups of workers were brought under its protection. More than 3,600,000 workers—a majority of them in retail—will now be covered. These newly-covered employees will get the \$1-an-hour minimum in September, and will go by stages over four years to \$1.25 an hour with time-and-a-half for overtime past 40 hours.

The step-ups for newly-covered workers will take effect in this way:

September, 1961: \$1 an hour minimum wage; no overtime provision.

September, 1963: \$1 an hour minimum; time-and-a-half after 44 hours.

September, 1964: \$1.15 an hour minimum; time-and-a-half after 40 hours.

Thus, in a little more than four years, the principle of equal coverage under the minimum wage law will finally have been established. This is a principle for which the labor movement—and particularly the RWDSU and other unions in the retail and service industries—has fought for 23 years.

The dramatic victory came in separate roll-call votes in the House and Senate on May 3. Both Houses of Congress voted on a compromise bill whose details had been worked out in joint conference among members of the House and Senate Labor Committees. The joint conference was made necessary because the House had defeated the Administration bill on March 24 and passed a much weaker Republican-sponsored bill.

While officially termed a compromise, the final bill was much closer to the Administration bill passed by the Senate than to the Kitchin-Ayres bill approved by the House. The major change made in the joint conference was the elimination from coverage of 140,000 laundry workers and 15,000 cotton-gin employees regarded as a concession to win additional Southern Democratic votes for the bill.

Offsetting this was the fact that the conference version was substantially better than the Albert bill in the House which Administration supporters had reluctantly supported in March. The Albert bill would



Hundreds of RWDSUers, shown above arriving at Washington's Union Station, participated in each of three huge minimum wage mobilizations held since 1955. Efforts of union members to persuade their Congressmen are credited with major role in winning improvements in federal wage law.

have limited newly-covered employees to \$1 an hour with no step-ups and no overtime protection at all. Ironically, even this weakened bill was defeated March 24 by a one-vote margin, 186 to 185, and the House went on to pass an even worse bill, the Kitchin-Ayres measure. The latter provided only a \$1.15 minimum for presently-covered workers and a flat \$1 minimum for 1½ million retail and service employees.

With passage of the conference bill, Congress came much nearer meeting the demands of the labor movement on both the \$1.25 an hour minimum and extension of coverage. AFL-CIO legislative experts noted that if John F. Kennedy had not been elected last November, the Kitchin-Ayres bill would have been the best that labor could have expected—and perhaps even that would not have been passed.

For the RWDSU, Congressional action marked the culmination of a six-year campaign to win coverage for retail employees. In 1955, 1956 and 1958, the RWDSU conducted giant mobilizations in Washington

to rally support for improvements in the federal law. Since 1959, the RWDSU has participated, along with other unions directly involved, in the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee, which has coordinated labor's lobbying activities in behalf of wage law improvements.

Other RWDSU efforts included numerous appearances by Pres. Max Greenberg, as well as other union staffers and members, at Congressional hearings on the minimum wage law. Massive letter-writing campaigns have been conducted by the union, and visits to Congressmen in Washington and in their home states have been organized.

While the principal beneficiaries of the wage law improvements will be unorganized workers, a number of RWDSU members—particularly in the Southern states—will receive wage increases as a result of the new bill. Others may benefit indirectly in contract negotiations as a result of the upward pressure of the new minimum wage and coverage provisions.

Sec. Ribicoff: Our Stake in Health Care for Aged

By ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

Twenty-six years ago there emerged from the wake of the Great Depression a great bulwark of economic protection for American working men and women—the social security system.

Today, practically every working person has the economic protection of social security against loss of income in old age or disability, and protection for his family in the event of his death.

Now another great need has arisen—the need for adequately financed medical care for the aged during prolonged illness. There is no question of the need.

People over 65 have medical costs about twice those of younger people, and generally must live on incomes about half as high. Older people, when hit by illness, often find the purchasing power of their social security benefits—purchasing power for living—drained away by high medical costs.

Some use up all resources and must turn to public assistance. Younger people who help shoulder the medical load for parents and grandparents frequently must do this at the expense of their own children's educational or other opportunities.

The problems mount and grow complex at the very time—during illness—when peace of mind should be contributing to the healing process. And our society as a whole is damaged when older people who are ill do not have the full benefit of medical knowledge, when they suffer disabilities that could be corrected.

There is an effective way to help deal with much of this massive problem—a health insurance program under the social security system. In the same way that social security lifted much of the worry about income in old age, so can much of the fear of the

heavy cost of major illnesses in old age likewise be erased.

The working men and women of the nation, through their contributions and those of their employers, would finance the cost of the benefits. All those over 65 who are eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits would be protected.

Financing of the new program would be accomplished by increasing the taxable earning base from \$4800 to \$5000, and by increasing the social security

contribution of employers and employees by 1/4 of 1 percent each, and the contribution of the self-employed by 3/8 of 1 percent.

These contributions would go into a health insurance trust fund, and the reserves would, of course, draw interest.

During each spell of illness, the health fund would pay the following costs:

1. **Hospitalization**—All costs, over and above \$10 a day for the first 9 days, of up to 90 days of hospitalization. The minimum cost to the patient would be \$20.

2. **Skilled nursing home care**—All costs up to 180 days after transfer of the patient from a hospital.

3. **Diagnostic services**—All outpatient hospital costs above the first \$20.

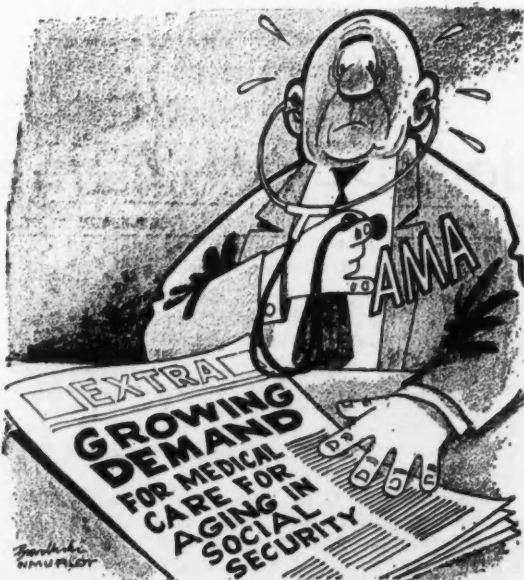
4. **Home care**—All costs of 240 home health care visits in any one calendar year by visiting nurses, physical therapists, and part-time homemakers.

In October 1962 the health insurance fund would start paying for hospital and home health services, and in July 1963 for nursing home services. By those dates there would be enough money in the health fund to meet the initial costs of the program, and the fund would be self-supporting.

The program would not provide the health services covered by the plan. It would simply provide a means of paying for them. And payment would be made by the health fund in much the same manner now in use by private health insurance companies.

It would be a workable and effective way to deal with an ever-mounting problem.

The provision of medical care for the aged under the social security system would represent another major forward step in the efforts of American men and women to look out for their old age during their working years.



"Physician, Heal Thyself!"

NLRB Beginning to Get That 'New Frontier' Look

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The Eisenhower-appointed National Labor Relations Board, which for the past eight years has given much comfort to management and many a hard blow to organized labor, is beginning to get the Kennedy "New Frontier" look.

Already, President Kennedy has made two appointments on the five-man Board. They are Chairman Frank W. McColloch, former administrative assistant to liberal Senator Paul H. Douglas, Illinois Democrat, and Gerald A. Brown, NLRB Regional Director in San Francisco who has a reputation in labor quarters as a fair-minded man who will show no partiality.

Swing man is certain to be John H. Fanning who, although appointed by Eisenhower, is a Democrat and has frequently differed with his more conservative Republican colleagues on the Board. In addition, the term of the most conservative member, Philip Ray Roger, expires in 1962, but he could retire before.

How McColloch, Brown and Fanning will vote on future cases is, of course, unknown, but already the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is telling its members that "the new Administration is now assured that its labor-management views will dominate."

The Eisenhower NLRB, from the labor viewpoint, was much harder on labor than on management in its judgments on the facts of a case. But, more importantly, it upset past NLRB precedents and set new precedents all of which encouraged management defiance of unions and made organization all but impossible.

When the Eisenhower Board came in, unions were winning up to 72 percent of their elections. By 1960 the victory percentage was 58 percent during the first quarter and 55 percent in the last quarter.

Areas of critical importance to labor are restrictions on union security such as the "agency shop"; a constant narrowing of picketing rights sharpened by the Landrum-Griffin Act; hamstringing of organization drives through wide open interpretations of the "free speech" rights of employers, giving them all the latitude in the world to blast unions; broadening of employer latitude in "good faith" bargaining to the point that it has been all but impossible to pin down the anti-labor corporation, and refusal to crack down on employers, especially in the South, who use race hatreds to undermine organization.

The NLRB, no matter what its composition, is bound to Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin legal provisions. But it has wide discretion, subject to court review, in making its own interpretations of the law. On this basis, it would appear all but certain that future decisions will be marked by the more liberal philosophy of labor-management relations of the Kennedy Administration than ever was possible under a Republican Board.

Japan Boycott Cancelled

NEW YORK CITY—Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky has advised Pres. John F. Kennedy that the ACWA's proposed boycott of Japanese cloth used in making men's suits has been cancelled.

The action came after the Administration had appealed to the ACWA to call off its potential May 1 ban on handling any suits made with Japanese cloth shipped into the country after that date.

A White House spokesman described Kennedy as "extremely gratified" when he was informed by Potofsky of the ACWA's action.



—PAI Photo by Merkle Press
WEARS BRICKLAYING CROWN: Arthur Gray is enthroned behind his own brick wall after being crowned "King of Nation's Bricklayer Apprentices" by Bricklayers Union at the Union Industries Show in Detroit. The 21-year-old lad from Hackensack, N. J. also received \$500 from his union and the trophy shown.

New Film Catalogue Of AFL-CIO Available

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A completely revised AFL-CIO film catalogue, "Films for Labor" which includes descriptions of 50 new movies, has just been published and is now ready for distribution, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education has announced.

All the films are 16 mm size and carry sound tracks. Featured are three new films which can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Film Division—"Land of Promise," which the AFL-CIO produced for TV use on Labor Day; "Harvest of Shame," the Columbia Broadcasting System film on the problems of migratory workers, and "Our Election Day Illusions: The Beat Majority," which deals with reapportionment and gerrymandering.

The department also announced that beginning May 1, all films will rent at \$3 per showing except for a few expensive ones like "Harvest of Shame" and "Automation—Weal or Woe," for which the price will be \$7.50.

The catalogue includes a description of how to use the AFL-CIO Film-of-the-Month program most effectively. It can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C. Single copies, 25 cents; 10 or more copies, 23 cents each; 100 or more, 21 cents each.

Depressed Areas Bill Passes—After 6 Years

WASHINGTON (PAI)—It took six years of hard work and bitter disappointments but a depressed areas bill has finally become law. President Kennedy signed the \$394 million measure to aid areas of chronic unemployment after a liberal and moderate coalition of Democrats and Republicans in the House of Representatives crushed conservatives by 223 to 193.

Twice before, in 1958 and 1960, Congress passed weaker bills but both were vetoed by former President Eisenhower.

Recognizing that the depressed areas problem was growing serious, organized labor was among the pioneers in demanding legislation to ease the situation in many hard-hit localities. At the first merger convention of the AFL-CIO in 1955 in New York City, the Federation demanded a broad program of federal help to economically depressed areas. Eisenhower gave lip service to the problem in his 1956 State of the Union message but he called for only a token assault on the problem.

In 1959 the Senate passed a depressed areas bill by 49 to 46, but the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in the House Rules Committee killed the measure. In 1960 the Senate passed a \$389.9 million bill and the House approved a \$251 million measure. Again, the Senate voted to accept the watered House version but, as in 1958, Eisenhower vetoed the measure.

The 1961 act will provide \$300 million in loans and \$75 million in grants for creation of new plants and community facilities in areas of chronic unemployment. Another \$19 million will be granted each year for retraining workers whose skills have been outmoded by automation and shifting markets and for technical assistance.

The primary difference between the Senate and House versions of the depressed areas legislation was in financing. The Senate bill called for Treasury loans. Conservatives in the House charged this was "backdoor" financing and sought annual appropriations which would give Congress more control of the program.

However, in the showdown fight in the House, the Senate version won and after six years the depressed areas bill became law with Kennedy's signature.

Kohler Co. Retreats

SHEYBOYGAN, Wis.—The Kohler Co. has moved closer to compliance with a seven-month-old National Labor Relations Board directive aimed at resolving one of the longest and bitterest strikes in U.S. history.

The plumbing ware firm announced resumption of a 40-hour workweek in the wake of an advisory opinion from an NLRB regional official that a short workweek, in effect since the historic ruling on Aug. 26, 1960, did not constitute compliance with the board's order to reinstate striking members of the Auto Workers.

The board had ordered the company to restore members of UAW Local 833, involved in the six-year dispute, dismissing replacements, if necessary, to rehire strikers.

Kohler Vice Pres. L. L. Smith conceded the return to a full workweek would "relieve the company from a possible serious back pay obligation."

Some Truths About Why Workers Join Unions

'The Company President Doesn't Give a Damn About Us...'

PHILADELPHIA (PAI)—It's not often that a publication outspokenly critical of trade unionism provides some sound arguments for joining unions, but the Saturday Evening Post has done just that.

Of course this wasn't the intention of the Post. But it was the end result of its editorial.

It seems that the Post received a letter from one Harry Wildman, described as a "union worker." The letter is quoted by the Post because, it seems, Wildman is not entirely sold on unionism. After all, workers don't need a union if they can get a kind word from the boss.

The trouble is that Wildman couldn't even get this. "Most of us want desperately to respect our employers," he writes, "but too many of them act as if they despise us. They appear to feel trapped if they

find themselves accidentally in our presence! This aloofness by business leaders and their indifference to their workers as people did a lot to create the labor union."

Wildman says that he spent some two years "exploring the possibility of improving relations between business executives and their labor forces."

He said that he came to the conclusion that no union or any other organization was necessary to accomplish this objective. All that was needed was that a representative of the company president, "a trusted friend of labor," make himself available to the workers so they could present their views.

Wildman decided to put this theory to the test. He said that he consulted more than a hundred of his fellow workers and all but two agreed with him. However, he reports they all voiced the same gloomy prediction:

"The company president doesn't give a damn about us and he'd certainly never consider it."

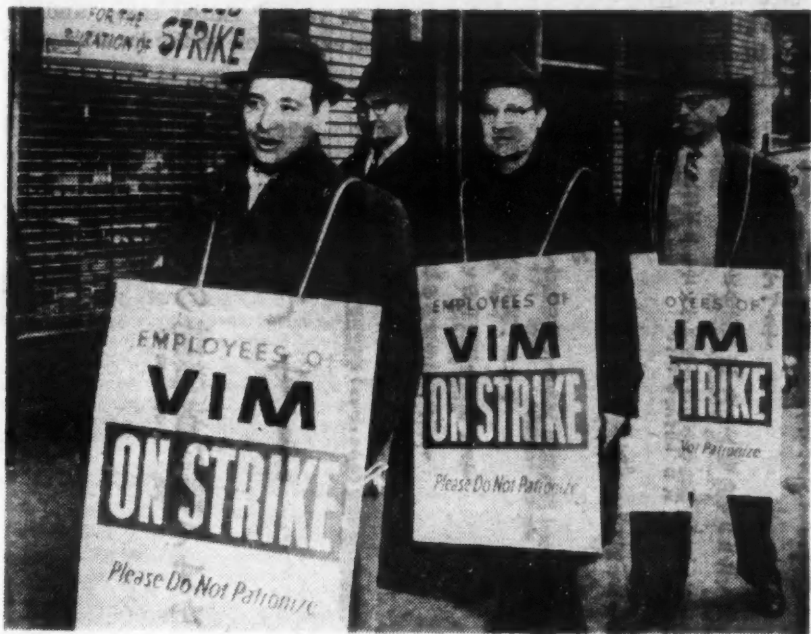
To an industrious individualist like Wildman this was a challenge. He tried to see the company president. After six months of persistence he finally got an interview with one of the vice-presidents.

"I explained my plan and he listened attentively," Wildman wrote. Then came his answer: "How naive can you be to imagine that management would even consider any plan to make itself accessible to the workers? The president is making multi-million dollar decisions every day. He has one responsibility—to earn a profit for the corporation. The few dollars saved by appeasing the workers are infinitesimal. Our profit report speaks for itself."

Wildman finally reached the conclusion that the worker has nowhere to turn except to his union.

The Post wasn't satisfied, however. It said it was sure that Wildman's experience was not typical. After all, the magazine says, any employer should be able to afford "a few kind words."

63 Vim Chain Stores Closed by Walkout



Pickets at big Vim store on 42nd Street inform New York buying public that employees of TV and appliance chain are on strike. Management has closed the stores for duration of the walkout by members of District 65.

NEW YORK CITY—Two hundred members of District 65's Retail TV local struck the 63 stores of the Vim television and appliance chain here May 1 to enforce their demands for an improved contract, Exec. Vice-Pres. Bill Michelson reported.

The company announced via posters in the windows of all stores that the stores will be closed for the duration of the strike. The stores were, in fact, closed, but picketlines were maintained nonetheless.

During the negotiations before the walkout Vim management insisted that the employees accept a one-year contract extension without improvements. The union members are seeking base pay and commission increases for salesmen, wage boosts for office employees and porters, and other improvements.

Vim also rejected the union's offer to arbitrate the dispute.

There was no indication of further talks at The Record's prestrike Thursday, May 4, but state mediator Benjamin Wolf said he was being kept informed of the situation and was in touch with both sides.

At a pre-strike meeting April 30, the workers voted unanimously for a walkout if their demands were not met by the following day. The expiring contract had run for three years.

The Vim strikers, led by District 65 Vice-Pres. Al Bernknopf, have received

a pledge of full support from the District 65 general council, composed of all the union's officers and stewards.

The Vim employees had seen a strike coming for some weeks, and started early in the talks to make thorough preparations to take their case to the public via the picketline. They sought and received strike authorization from the General Council meeting early in April.

Food Plan Salesmen At Macy Store Vote in Local 1-S

NEW YORK CITY—Local 1-S won an NLRB election April 21 among 24 salesmen employed by Suburban Foods, the sales agency for Macys food-freezer plan, Local Pres. Sam Kovenetsky reported. The vote was 12 to 8 for the union.

The NLRB vote ended an organizing drive that began last summer, when Suburban Foods employees came to the union and asked it to represent them. Suburban Foods fought the organizing campaign, saying that the workers were independent contractors, not employees, and therefore could not be represented by a union.

The NLRB held a series of hearings last summer and fall, concluding in October. Two weeks ago the Board in Washington ruled that the workers were employees and ordered an election.

The men, who work out of Long Island and Westchester County offices selling Macy's food-freezer plan contracts, had no job security or grievance procedure. Some of the salesmen earn as much as \$15,000 yearly.

Local 66 in Nashua Elects Gagne, Letendre

NASHUA, N.H. — Local 66 held its semi-annual election for officers and trustees March 15, New England Dir. Thomas J. Leone reported.

Lillian Gagne was re-elected president, Louise Letendre was elected to another term as vice-president and Sarah Gorham was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Verjean Nolan will serve as recording secretary, Howard Evans as sergeant-at-arms and Laurette Levisque, Lillian Roy and Laura Simard as trustees.

The officers and trustees will serve for two years.

Big Brooklyn Hospital to Sign with 1199

NEW YORK CITY—A giant step forward in the campaign of RWDSU Local 1199 to bring all voluntary hospital workers in New York City under its banner was taken last week with the announcement that the biggest voluntary hospital in Brooklyn, Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital, has recognized the union and will sign a contract.

The 550 non-professional workers will vote on Wednesday, May 10, in an election consented to by the management

and conducted by the State Labor Relations Board. An overwhelming victory for the union is regarded as a foregone conclusion, based on the determination of the workers to win a union contract shown in recent weeks as they organized into Local 1199.

Victory in the election and the subsequent negotiation of an agreement will bring to twelve the number of hospitals under contract with '1199'. Jewish Chronic, with 835 beds, is not only the biggest voluntary hospital in Brooklyn, but the biggest hospital for chronic disease in the nation. Elliott Godoff, assistant director of Local 1199's hospital division, led the organizing campaign.

Jay Kramer, chairman of the State Labor Relations Board, noted that under New York State law the hospital, as a non-profit institution, was not required to bargain with the union, but could do so if it saw fit. He praised the decision to hold an election and negotiate a contract as "a good way" to conduct labor

relations, and a means of avoiding interruption of service to the pupils.

Another important development involving Local 1199 is the beginning of the 1961 review of wages and working conditions in 37 voluntary hospitals, conducted by the Permanent Administrative Committee, which has jurisdiction for the annual review.

The union has submitted a brief calling for the identical rates now being paid to workers in City hospitals, which are \$10 to \$20 a week higher than those in voluntary hospitals. The union pointed to the fact that the work in City and voluntary hospitals is identical, and asked why the wages should be different.

Local 1199 observed also in its brief that the net effect of sub-standard wages paid by voluntary hospitals has been that the workers are the chief—and involuntary—philanthropists, while the wealthy contributors to the hospitals are given the credit and the control of the hospitals through membership on the boards of trustees.

Local 338 Mourns Sam Cohen Death



NEW YORK CITY—Local 338 Organizer Sam Cohen died of cancer April 23 at the age of 53. Cohen had served as an organizer for the local since 1947.

"Local 338 has lost an avid member and I have lost a staunch friend with the passing of Sam Cohen," said Julius Sum, president of '338'. "He was a hard-working and able officer who pursued his task diligently. To his family I offer the sincerest sympathy on behalf of myself, the officers, the board members and the entire membership."

Officers and members of the local, and many employers who had dealt with Cohen attended the funeral, which was held April 25.

Surviving Cohen are his widow, Shirley, a son, Arnold, a daughter, Mrs. Debbie Gordon, two grandchildren and three brothers and three sisters.

Phila. Labor Helps City Halt Runaway Plants

PHILADELPHIA (PAI)—The most critical problem facing the nation on the domestic front today is jobs and organized labor here is making a major contribution in this field. Working with liberals, pro-union Mayor Richard Dilworth and enlightened management, union leaders are helping the city to maintain present jobs and create new ones.

These groups established the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corp. two and one-half years ago to reverse the flow of industry out of the area. A survey of new industry brought into this region indicates that the plan is succeeding and even gaining in momentum in its objectives.

Its job is to supply the industrial ground and new plants that expanding local industries need or to help them expand at their present sites.

Labor is represented on the board of directors of PIDC by Norman Blumberg, president, and Joseph T. Kelley, secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council.

Both Blumberg and Kelley feel that labor in Philadelphia has much to contribute and much to gain in the city's industrial development program.

"An abundant supply of skilled labor,

representing all crafts and areas of specialization, is one of Philadelphia's major assets in holding and attracting industry," Blumberg pointed out. "So is the city's good record of industrial peace, achieved through years of effective labor-management cooperation. Labor, on the other hand, is one of the main beneficiaries of industrial stability and growth."

When the movement of industry from metropolitan centers to their suburbs and the smaller towns became a recognizable trend several years ago, organized labor in Philadelphia joined with business leaders and city officials in a study of the problem.

"The answer was not hard to find," said Kelley, "nor was it complicated. It could be summed up in one word: Space. Industries needed room to grow, room for parking, room for off-street loading and unloading, room to build more mo-

dern quarters. Too often they decided that such room could only be found outside the city.

"However, the city of Philadelphia owned substantial acreage in various sections that was suitable for industrial development, and there were many privately owned tracts of good industrial land. Also there were obsolete industrial buildings standing idle which could be modernized or razed or replaced. The Philadelphia Industrial Development Corp. was organized to coordinate the development of these sites and properties and make them available to industries by either sale or long-term lease."

In 1959, the first full year of operation for PIDC, the State Department of Commerce officially credited Philadelphia with 79 industrial development projects providing more than 4,400 jobs for Philadelphia workers.

The Midwest

340 Strike Vernors Ginger Ale in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—Three hundred and forty members of Local 297 struck Vernors Ginger Ale Inc. for a new contract at midnight May 2, Pres. Wally Butler reported. "The company has proposed taking away all the rights we've gained over the past 20 years," Butler said, "and we expect it'll be a long, tough fight." Negotiations for a contract renewal began in February and continued until the expiration of the local's agreement with Vernors April 27. Both parties then agreed to extend the pact on a day-to-day basis to allow federal and state mediators to enter the dispute. The company, however, refused to extend the contract after May 2, and the strike began at midnight that day.

"The company has shown no inclination to bargain," Butler said. "It's never changed its position one iota although the union indicated a willingness to bargain."

The union includes 150 members at the firm's Detroit plant, 150 more in the Detroit sales office and 40 driver-salesmen and warehousemen in branches at Flint, Pontiac and Marysville.

The local members voted 255 to 14 in favor of the strike if the executive board decided it was necessary. The vote, by secret ballot, was conducted by the state's labor mediation board.

Butler said the company proposed a 25-percent wage cut for plant workers; merger of classifications that would put 20 percent of the plant employees out of work; elimination of the 15-minute daily wash-up period; and that the employees pay for an increase in the cost of dependent insurance coverage.

Vernors also proposed cutting routes of the driver-salesmen; elimination of about one-third of the driver's helpers now employed; and a provision that would do away with exclusive territory protection in the current contract.

"That last item would mean a \$2,000 to \$3,000 cut a year for our top salesmen," Butler said.

Union's Counter-Proposals

The union's counter-proposals include a wage increase, improvements in the present hospital coverage with the company paying the increased cost; a change in the present method of figuring driver-salesmen's pay from pennies per case to a percentage of total sales; three days' condolence leave; average pay for holidays for drivers and helpers; and wage increases for the driver-salesmen and warehousemen in the branches.

The local signed a three-year contract with Vernors in 1957 and the contract was extended for one year, expiring April 27.

The local's 14-man negotiating committee, headed by Butler and Vice-Pres. Nick Rallo, includes men from the Detroit plant, the Detroit sales department and from the branches.

15c Package Won At Borden's Plant In Columbus, Ohio

COLUMBUS, O.—Local 379's Unit B-1 won a 15-cent-an-hour package in a two-year contract signed May 2 with the Borden Ice Cream Co. here, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles.

The contract, ratified 41 to 8 by unit members in a secret-ballot vote April 30, is retroactive to April 1.

The workers won hourly wage increases of 6 cents as of April 1, 4 cents next April 1 and 2 cents Oct. 1, 1962. Twelve employees won additional classification increases of 5 to 6 cents.

Vending route salesmen won a 40-cent daily wage increase as of April 1 and another 40 cents next April 1. Ice cream route salesmen gained a commission rate increase averaging \$30 monthly and will now work a five-day week.

Other provisions of the agreement change the pay period from twice monthly to weekly; lower the requirement for a third-week of vacation from 15 to 12 years; require a two-day notice to an employee before he is laid off, and improve the sick leave benefits.

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AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO

212 McCandless Building
Honolulu 13, Hawaii
PHONE 52-531

YOU ARE THE UNION, this handbill tells prospective members of the Clothing Workers, in Japanese. Circulated in an ACWA organizing drive in Hawaii, the message also assures readers that "the union way is the American way," and lists 13 reasons why workers can be served by a democratically-run union.

\$3.20 Raise at Heinz in Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich.—Local 705 has won a \$3.20 weekly wage increase for its members in a recently signed one-year agreement, it was reported by Joseph R. Smith, the local's publicity agent. The local represents employees of the Heinz Foods plant here.

Anderson, Sanzone, Fash Reelected in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—The bi-annual convention of the Chicago Joint Board was held at the Morrison Hotel here April 8 and 9, Sec.-Treas. Sally Fash reported.

The delegates, representing 2,000 RWDSU members in seven Chicago locals, reelected Henry Anderson president of the Joint Board; Carl Sanzone, vice-president; Sally Fash, secretary-treasurer, and Max Chen, sergeant-at-arms.

About 100 convention delegates and Joint Board members attended the sessions. Congressman Roman Pucinski of the 11th District of Illinois and Willoughby Adler, labor education director of the United Auto Workers, were guest speakers at the convention. Pucinski discussed legislation affecting labor in the Congress, while Adler spoke on the legislative situation at the state legislature, at Springfield.

The locals which comprise the Chicago Joint Board are Locals 15, 20, 239, 291, 320, 322, and Local 317, which currently holds a temporary charter.

The workers also won a 2½-cent-an-hour increase in the night shift bonus, bringing it up to 7½ cents hourly, and an increase in the uniform allowance.

The contract, which expires next February, also lowered the employment requirement for three weeks of vacation from 15 to 10 years.

"This is the best settlement at Heinz since the organization of Local 705," Smith said.

John Fleiman, Elizabeth Miles, Robert Fortney, Olin Keil, Chester Kronmeyer, Marie Hoezee and Smith negotiated the agreement with the assistance of Int'l Rep. Tom Kirkwood.

Cedar Rapids Vote Lost

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—The employees of Pharmich Labs here voted 10 to 8 against joining Local 110 in an NLRB election April 20, Org. George Sauerbry reported.

Pancake Party Hails Year of Safety at Quaker

By Robert Dyche and Ed Ballard

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Pancakes and sausage—and more pancakes and sausage—that was the order of the day at the Quaker Oats Co. plant cafeteria Wednesday, April 19. This luncheon, which was presented to the employees by the company, was in recognition of the St. Joseph plant's having completed on April 14 one full year without a lost-time accident.

The plant safety director, Walt Hopkins, stated that this record was due to the cooperation and constant alertness of all employees in the plant, and that with the attitude and continued emphasis that has been placed on safety, 1961 should be on the finest safety years the

plant has ever had.

Hopkins also said that he had been informed that the St. Joseph Quaker plant was ranked No. 1 in Group A of the food and beverage section of the National Safety Council's safety contest.

At the properly-decorated cafeteria, signs praising safety, place mats bearing the famous Aunt Jemima legend and napkins with part of the same were all in evidence. Best of all, however, were the appetizing pancakes with all the trimmings, cooked and served by members of the management.

The flour mill employees arranged to come down to the big plant in shifts and one veteran remarked that he had never

seen so many smiles on Quaker faces at one time. There have been no reports of serious effects on any participating gourmands.

So far as we have been able to learn, this is the first time in the history of the St. Joseph plant that a whole year passed without a lost-time accident. It did not just happen, as we all know. It was the result of carefulness and cooperation on the part of all.

The union wholeheartedly supports the safety program that has been developed at the St. Joseph plant and the 500 Local 125 members stand ready to cooperate in safety to the fullest extent.

Veteran Merita Routemen Joining in Carolina Drive

FLORENCE, S.C.—The RWDSU is making progress in the drive to organize Merita Bakery routemen throughout the Carolinas and bring them under one contract, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported.

"It will take some time—we hope not too long—to complete organization," Lebold said.

The drive began when a group of Merita routemen, organized in the RWDSU—and proud of the gains they have achieved under the union banner—were assigned for administrative purposes to the same office in Florence with 65 unorganized routemen.

The contrast in commissions and other conditions of employment between the two groups was a made-to-order organizing weapon, and the RWDSU men went right to work to sign-up the others.

The senior Florence employee, Mr. McKissick, who has 37 years of service, has joined the union with several other senior men, and this is expected to aid the RWDSU's drive.

The bakery management has agreed not to interfere with the union's drive. Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen, who is participating in the campaign, said that the company is keeping its word.

Lebold said that in spite of Merita's no-interference policy, anti-union propaganda in South Carolina has saturated the life and thought of the working men.

"Although the men are freed from intimidation about joining the union, it's strange to them to have a free choice," he said.

The RWDSU members are doing everything they can to convince the unorganized workers to join the union.

"Six RWDSU members came to Florence from their homes in North Carolina—that's some 70 miles—to talk with the men at the gate and attend an organizing meeting," Larsen said. "Two days later they attended another meeting and did house visiting. It shows the fine spirit on the part of the union members, to extend the union to other parts of the chain."

Larsen also said that five garagemen, who maintain the bakery's fleet of trucks, have attended some of the organizational meetings and have shown interest in joining the RWDSU.

Int'l Rep. R. W. Parker is in charge of the Florence campaign. Bill Smith, John Overcash and Bill Griffith have been active in the rank-and-file campaign at Florence and Columbia.



Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold

Ala. Council Extends Food Chain Organizing To A & P in Gadsden

GADSDEN, Ala.—The RWDSU has begun an organizing drive among employees of four A&P stores here, Alabama Council Org. J. H. Foster reported.

Several organizing meetings have been held so far, and one is planned at The Record's presstime.

"It's a little hard to contact people and there are some employees against the union, but we hope to convince the people they need the union," Foster said. "We're planning a pretty vigorous campaign for the next few weeks."

Foster said that Local 506 is setting up a rank-and-file committee to assist the A&P drive.

He also reported that the local has protested to the Gadsden Labor Council against a back-door agreement signed by the Retail Clerks International Assn. with Colonial Stores. The council investigated the charges and backed the RWDSU local. The NLRB has been asked to investigate.

Colonial employs 25 people in two stores here.

Local 506 presented evidence that the Colonial management, acting on orders from its Atlanta headquarters, signed the "sweetheart contract" although none of the stores' employees ever signed cards in the RCIA. The contract was signed, Local 506 believes, to prevent the RWDSU from organizing the stores.

"We hope to bust that back-door agreement," Foster said.

Await Vote Date at Bruno's

The Alabama RWDSU Council, meanwhile, is still waiting for the National Labor Relations Board to set a bargaining election among the 350 employees of Bruno's Food Stores, which operates a 10-store chain in Birmingham.

The RCIA, with few if any, supporters among the workers, has intervened with the Board in an attempt to defeat the RWDSU at Bruno's.

The Council is also waiting for the NLRB's decision on seven challenged ballots cast in a representation election among the 150 employees of Colonial Food Stores in Birmingham.

Although the RCIA had only two supporters in that chain, it worked hard to draw strength away from the RWDSU campaign.

Both the Bruno and Colonial drives by the RWDSU are being conducted in cooperation with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union.

Bakery Supply Shop Votes in RWDSU In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Alabama RWDSU Council has won an NLRB election among the employees of Sandner & Co., a bakery supply house here, Org. Jack Fields reported. Negotiations for a contract are expected to start next week. The vote was 5 to 4 for the union.

Sandner fired union supporters John Matthews and Fred Young March 25, replacing them with two anti-union workers. After hearing the union's case, the National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint against the company, which then reinstated the two RWDSU members.

The men went back to work April 26, each with about \$250 in back pay.

Fields reported that the Board's speed in handling the union's complaint has changed greatly since new appointments to the NLRB by the Kennedy administration.

"There's been quite a difference," Fields said. "For the past four or five years, we just couldn't get a favorable decision on anything from the Board, but this time the NLRB really went to it. They sent in an attorney to investigate and got right to work."

The Sandner employees, who deal with members of Local 441 in their everyday work, came to the RWDSU and asked the union to organize their shop.

San Antonio Brags Of Its Low Pay

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (PAI)—The city of San Antonio has been using taxpayers' money to advertise the low wages paid here, Mrs. Wanda Ford, a candidate for the city council, has charged.

Speaking to a meeting of the Communications Workers Union, Mrs. Ford said:

"I am opposed to the use of our tax dollars to brag about low wages in San Antonio. I have in my hand a nationally circulated magazine with an ad boasting of low wages here—an ad you paid for with your taxes."

Mrs. Ford then quoted from the April issue of "Analog," national engineering magazine, as follows: "Manufacturing employee wages are 25 percent lower than the national average." Then she commented, "This is what your city cites as progress."

The same ad also was printed in other national magazines.

"Progressive industrialists are interested in the total attitude of a city," she said. "They want to know if the city government is interested in improving the standards of everyone; they are interested in a site where the city government provides the other things desired by progressive industry for its workers—recreational facilities, streets, sidewalks, schools, adequate library facilities, urban renewal."

Planters Peanut to Answer Union on Pensions in July

SUFFOLK, Va.—Local 26 and Planters Nut & Chocolate Co., a subsidiary of the giant Standard Brands Corp., have postponed further discussion on the establishment of a union-run pension plan until after July 1, Local Pres. Lock Parker reported.

"The company officials said they would have something definite to tell us after July 1, and we expect to meet with the company then," Parker said.

The union's present two-year contract provided a six-cent-an-hour wage increase as of May 1. On April 10, the local's members voted to assess themselves one cent of their increase to establish a fund to fight for a pension plan.

When the local establishes a pension plan, it will be the only local in Virginia with both pension and health and wel-

fare plans.

Local 26 represents 1,700 workers at Planters, the largest peanut firm in the world.

Parker also reported that little progress has been made on behalf of 700 Local 26 members employed at four peanut processors in the area, Suffolk Peanut, Lummis Peanut, Pretlow Peanut and Parker Peanut. A meeting has been set with Lummis for the near future, Parker said, when he hoped progress toward a new contract would be made.



SCHOOL ROOM - USA: The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is always telling us that local communities are solving their school problems and don't need Federal help. Look at this "classroom" in the Cravenstown school in depressed east Tennessee. Not only are the classrooms dilapidated but many children can't go to school unless trade union donations provide shoes and clothing.

Booming RWDSU Seen In Maritime Provinces As New Units Sign Up

HALIFAX, N.S.—Stepped-up activity in the Maritime Provinces—with substantial new units organized—indicates a bright future for the RWDSU in this area, Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit reported.

Local 1098, the union's new local in Nova Scotia, has held one meeting with the management of the Independent Grocers Association (IGA) store in Dartmouth on a contract for the store's 12 employees.

The union and the store reached agreement on a union shop, dues check-off, nine statutory holidays, a vacation schedule, a Christmas bonus and a complete welfare, hospitalization and physicians' services plan for the members. A second meeting, to discuss wages, will be held shortly. Int'l Rep. John Lynk and Kensit head the union committee in the IGA talks.

Local 1065 has applied to the New Brunswick Labor Relations Board for certification on behalf of 25 employees of the Dominion store in Lancaster, N.B., Kensit also reported.

"We did have objections from some sources," Kensit said, "but they have been

disposed of and it is expected that we will receive automatic certification."

Another important step forward by Local 1065 is its organization of Barnaby's Save Easy Grocery in Lewisville, also with 25 employees. Ronald Melanson, the local's vice-president, was the sparkplug.

Six of the seven employees of the Jackson Supermarket in Riverview, N.B. have joined Local 1065 and are now helping the local in its fight at Barnaby's. Melanson also led the local's drive at Jackson.

"With chaps like this, an organizer for the RWDSU has a lively life and much appreciated assistance," Kensit said.

Jacobson's Fighting Union

At Jacobson Bros. Ltd. clothing store in Dartmouth, the largest store in the community and the first one organized by Local 1098, two members of the union's negotiating committee have been fired and the third has gotten a \$5 weekly pay cut.

"The case is in conciliation and all members, to a man, are ready and jumping for a strike to teach this company a lesson," Kensit said.

A conciliation meeting was held April 26 in the Department of Labor offices at Halifax.

Twenty-four store and office employees are members of the local at Jacobson's.

23 at Typewriter Co. Organized in Regina

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Joint Board has won certification for the 23 employees of Underwood Typewriter Ltd. here, Int'l Rep. Len Wallace reported.

"The company originally claimed that ten of these 23 workers should be excluded from the unit but reversed its stand before the provincial Labor Relations Board in an attempt to upset our majority," Wallace said. "We were sufficiently strong to withstand this company move and the bargaining unit remains at 23 employees."

Other employees of Underwood in Manitoba are represented by the RWDSU in that province.



Joined by Canadian director George Barlow (r), Saskatchewan Joint Board members picket Regina laundry before recent settlement ended three-week long-strike.

Arbiters Named to Resolve Dispute at Sask. Laundries

REGINA, Sask.—The three arbitrators who will settle the dispute between 45 members of the Saskatchewan Joint Board and two laundries here have been named, Int'l Rep. Len Wallace reported. Louis Jacobs, former Saskatchewan deputy minister of municipal affairs, will head the board. The laundries have named Mr. Kay, an accountant, as their member while the union has named George Taylor, a member of the Regina law firm of Goldenberg, Taylor and Tallis, as its representative.

The first meeting of the board is expected to be held at the end of May.

The union members struck the Regina Steam Laundry and the Rainbow Laundry and Dry Cleaners Ltd. for three weeks. The strike ended April 12 with an agreement that the dispute be submitted to arbitration.

The laundry workers at the two struck laundries and at five other laundries here have been working without a contract since Jan. 2, 1960, when their previous agreement expired. Last August a conciliation board recommended wage increases and welfare improvements, but the laundries rejected the board's report.

The findings of the arbitration board are expected to set a pattern for the five other laundries, Wallace said.

The strike-ending agreement also provided that all the terms of the previous contract will be in force until the arbitration board hands down its findings.

'468' in Winnipeg Elects Westbrook, Williams, LeBlanc

WINNIPEG, Man.—Members of Local 468 elected Jim Westbrook president by acclamation at the union's annual meeting recently, it was reported by Intl. Rep. Chris Schubert.

G. Williams was named vice-president; A. LeBlanc, secretary-treasurer; C. Verhaeghe, recording secretary; F. Wagner, warden, and Verhaeghe, F. Pearce, and G. Serbin were elected trustees.

Members of Local 650, employed at Christie Browns' here, recently elected J. Pines as president; R. Richen, vice-president; A. Peron, secretary-treasurer; Nellie Stewart, recording secretary, and D. Hilder, warden.

Hilder, G. Strelien, W. Boyd, A. Dobrowski, N. Dawson, A. Schellenberg and R. Armitage were named stewards. The officers and stewards compose the local's executive.

Labor Had Key Role in New Party Peterborough Victory

OTTAWA (CPA)—Trade unionists had a key role in the New Party by-election victory in Peterborough last fall, according to a University of Toronto political scientist.

"The success of the New Party campaign was in large measure due to the strength and enthusiasm of the labor support thrown behind the movement," Prof. W. D. Young has concluded. Prof. Young studied the Peterborough campaign closely. His conclusions are set forth in a recent issue of the Dalhousie University Quarterly.

"Peterborough—The Success of a Party Image" is the title of his article. In it, he examines the factors that led to the New Party victory. The mystery, says Prof. Young, was the New Party's ability to win votes where the CCF had so often failed in the past. The New Party campaigned on what was essentially a CCF program, yet in 1958 the CCF polled only 1,887 votes compared to 13,208 for the New Party candidate in 1960.

He enumerates some of the major factors:

- Vigorous and strong labor support and enthusiasm. The New Party caught on in the local plants and shops, said Prof. Young, and provided the party's candidate with wide-spread grass roots support, financial assistance and organization strength.

- A young, attractive candidate who, when set against the Conservative candidate, an insurance executive, and the Liberal candidate, a retired school principal, highlighted the core of the New Party argument that the New Party was young and dedicated, the two old parties couldn't really speak for the majority of Peterborough citizens and were out of touch with the community's problems.

- A positive approach to the issues of unemployment and the farm crisis helped create a favorable "image." While the Liberals and Conservatives attacked each other and praised their own national leaders, the New Party on television, in newspaper ads and in speeches talked of the need for thoughtful action to counter unemployment and for a solution to the problems of the farmers.

- The campaign organizers worked hard to interest local businessmen, doctors, lawyers, housewives and professional people in the New Party. A New Party club, which had been set up before the campaign started, only indirectly became involved in the organizational work of the campaign. But the interest it stimulated in certain groups in the community produced many votes for the New Party.

"Although the New Party does not officially exist,

it succeeded in establishing itself in the Peterborough area as a distinct and positive political entity . . . The spark that fired the enthusiasm of over 46 percent of the voters was the new image presented by the New Party. It was the image of a positive radicalism . . . It was a positive program, for it called for no destruction of existing social structures, but rather for the building of new edifices on old foundations," Prof. Young writes.

How well did the New Party do? In the city of Peterborough itself, the New Party polled nearly 10,000 votes compared to 7,200 Conservative and 3,900 Liberal. In the rural counties, the New Party received 3,263 to 2,947 Conservative and 1,503 Liberal.

Does this mean the New Party will sweep Ontario in the federal election? Political scientists don't go out on a limb, but here's what Prof. Young says:

"At a time when it would seem that the Canadian electorate still yearns for the realization of that vision of 'the true North, strong and free,' once offered to them but as yet far from realization, that party will succeed which most effectively provides the image of progress and leadership. Radicalism, if it's given a positive image, may appeal to the Canadian voter as an acceptable alternative to the hesitant liberalism of the Liberal and Conservative parties."

feature Section

the need for a U.S. housing program



By MAX STEINBOCK

Most of us are aware that there is a housing shortage in the United States. Few of us are aware of how bad it is—and how much worse it's going to get unless we begin doing something about it **now**.

Last year's U.S. census found that there were 58,581,841 housing units in the country. But of these, nearly 16 million—more than one out of four—were substandard dwellings:

- 4,300,000 are "structurally sound" but lack some or all plumbing facilities. Many need other repairs.
- 8,300,000 are deteriorating badly; at best, they can be made livable only by major repairs and rehabilitation.
- 3 million are dilapidated shacks, hovels and tenements which should have been torn down long ago.

An indication of how bad our housing situation is can be found in the fact that today 22 million Americans live in slums—more than our entire farm population.

Even this is only part of the story. Our housing problem gets bigger by the year. The census last year disclosed that there are 180,000,000 people in this country. This figure is expected to increase to 235,000,000 by 1975, and to 300 million by the end of the century. How is this added population to be housed? And what must be done to replace housing that is presently unfit to live in?

Just to meet **present** needs requires that we build at least two million housing units a year. This would have to be stepped up to more than 2½ million a year by the end of the 1960s. But we are building only about 1¼ million a year right now.

The problem is not one of numbers alone. Obviously, we do not want to build housing that will deteriorate into slums in a few years. Nor do we want to add to the present difficulties that our cities experience in providing adequate transportation, education and services. So housing must be part of an over-all approach to metropolitan renewal and development.

Linked with the problem of housing are such related problems as juvenile delinquency, racial and religious discrimination and community health and safety programs.

Houses Beyond Workers' Means

Where do we turn for the answers? While a majority of the housing units that are built these days are single-family homes, the fact is that they are priced way out of reach of the average worker. Similarly, new apartments in our big cities are renting for far more than the average worker can afford.

Housing experts say that a house should not cost more than 1.6 times the annual income. A person making \$4,800 a year, (about the average for a factory worker) should not pay more than \$7,680 for a house. But nowhere in the U.S. can you find a new, three-bedroom house at that price.

The same worker looking for a new apartment at \$80 a month is likely to be just as disappointed. Only the very few who are able to get into new public housing projects will find rentals this low—and there are long, long lists of applicants waiting for low-rent apartments.

The plight of the middle-income family is almost as bad as that of the slum-dweller. Many middle-income families earn too much to qualify for low-rent housing, but too little to buy a new house or rent a new apartment.

Government assistance is required for both low- and middle-income groups. There is a crying need for more public housing, but very little gets built. Since 1933, when the

first low-rent projects were built as an experiment during the depression, 423,000 low-rent units have been constructed in 850 communities. In addition, New York State has financed about 50,000 dwellings, Connecticut has built about 10,000, and other states have launched smaller programs for veterans, middle-income families and the aged.

All this adds up to an average of 20,000 new low-rent housing units a year—a very small drop in the huge bucketful that is needed.

It is for these reasons that labor is backing President Kennedy's program on housing and community development. In his March message to Congress, the President recommended the following housing program:

- No-down-payment, 40-year, government-insured mortgages for lower-priced homes.
- Long-term, low-interest loans for rental and co-operative housing.
- Construction of 100,000 low-rent public housing units for low-income families, of which 50,000 would be earmarked for elderly citizens.
- Urban renewal: a \$2½ billion, four-year plan "to develop an effective long-range program to arrest and remove blight and revitalize our cities."

Other measures asked by the President would deal with community facilities, urban transportation, rural housing, veterans housing, training and research and related subjects.

Welcome as the President's program is, it falls short of meeting the housing needs of the American people. The AFL-CIO Legislative Department, in its fact sheet on housing, calls for expansion of the President's program by authorization of at least \$1 billion in government loans to provide private homes "at reasonable cost for moderate-income, elderly, and minority families and others whose needs are presently unmet."

The AFL-CIO urges that the low-rent public housing program be stepped up from the 100,000 the President recommends to 400,000. The Federation also urges that the four-year urban renewal program be extended to 10 years.

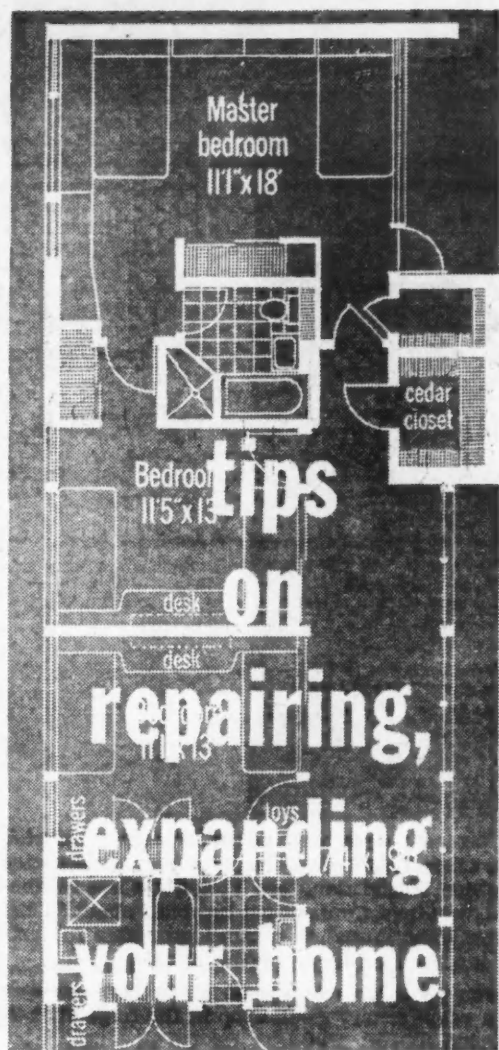
While these and other improvements would undoubtedly add to the value of the President's housing program, the fact is that even the relatively modest goals Mr. Kennedy has set face a tough fight in Congress. And it is heartening for us in the labor movement to compare President Kennedy's position on housing with that of his predecessor. Two years ago, Mr. Eisenhower twice vetoed a modest authorization for 37,000 low-rent housing units. It was finally passed over his veto.

What Unions, Members Can Do

Most of President Kennedy's recommendations are embodied in two bills now before Congress. In the Senate, Sen. Sparkman has introduced S. 1478, while in the House, Rep. Rains has introduced HR 6028. Every union member should write to his Senators and Representative **now** and urge that these housing bills be adopted as quickly as possible.

Other things can be done on the state and local levels. The fight for decent housing is one that must be carried on in many places: state legislature, city councils, planning commissions, housing and building departments and other bodies. By joining with your fellow union members, friends and neighbors in this fight, you can help achieve the goal set forth in the Housing Act of 1949:

"A decent home in a suitable living environment for every American family."



By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**
Consumer Expert for *The Record*

FAMILIES are currently investing record sums in home improvement and expansion—about \$11 billion a year, in fact. Families are getting bigger; many have outgrown the small homes built in the early 1960's. Also, many older houses require extensive modernization and repair.

Actually, this year is a little more favorable for home improvements than the past few years have been. Costs have leveled off, and some have gone down a little, as in the case of heating and plumbing equipment, lumber and roofing materials.

A sound investment in home modernization requires these steps:

- 1—Avoid the high-pressure sellers.
- 2—Compare estimates among reputable local contractors.
- 3—Finance the least costly way suitable to your project.

Complaints of abuses in home repairs are still so widespread that the Better Business Bureau of New York recently launched a campaign to combat such deceptions. The most frequent tricks are bait ads, offering improvements at low prices with no intention of selling that cheaply; deceptive ad layouts, giving the impression that the illustrated improvements are available at low prices; failure to make good on guarantees, and the continued misuse of FHA completion certificates. Some sellers have been getting home owners to sign such certificates before the work is actually finished. The sellers then take the certificates to the bank to get their money, and the homeowner is left to pay the bank for incomplete work.

Deceptions have been especially frequent recently in the sale of carports, roofing and siding jobs, and garage extensions.

Here are comparative costs of various ways to finance home improvements:

Open-End Re-Advance. Many mortgages have an "open end" clause. It permits you to re-borrow up to the original amount of your mortgage at the same

interest rate without large closing costs other than a service charge of often \$25-\$50.

For example, suppose you have a 25-year mortgage at 5 per cent interest and in ten years have repaid \$3,000. You return to the mortgage-holder and ask for a new advance of \$2,000 for home expansion. If approved, the loan is added to your balance. You arrange to repay it either by increasing your monthly payment, or by extending your mortgage.

Advantage of the re-advance is that your present mortgage interest rate is probably lower than that obtainable on a new mortgage nowadays, and much lower than short-term modernization loans (see below). Another advantage is that repayment is spread over a number of years.

Disadvantage is that if your mortgage still has many years to run, your total interest cost in dollars for the re-advance will be more than for a short-term loan even at a higher rate. Too, lenders sometimes are reluctant to advance money at old low mortgage rates when they can get 5½ and 6 percent on new mortgages.

Refinancing Your Mortgage. This means getting an entirely new mortgage. It is a possibility if your mortgage-holder refuses an open-end advance on your present mortgage. But it generally will be costlier than the open-end re-advance. It probably will require a higher interest rate than your old mortgage carries, and also, higher closing costs for title search, etc.

Thus, an FHA modernization loan, even at a higher rate, can help you keep your present low mortgage rate rather than refinance.

FHA Modernization Loans. These are now available for as much as \$3,500. The fee is \$5 per \$100 of loan up to \$2,500 and \$4 per \$100 over \$2,500.

Personal Loans. Sometimes you can beat the FHA modernization-loan rate with a personal loan. In some of the largest cities, banks charge as little as \$4 per \$100 for personal loans. In less competitive areas, the charge is more generally \$6; thus, more than the FHA rate. Credit union rates range from \$3.25 to \$6.50 per \$100—lower than the FHA rate in many cases.

Small loan companies charge highest rates; frequently about \$9.75 to \$12.50 per \$100.



Query: What Comes After the Missiles?

To the Editor:

Breathes there man or woman who does not relish a challenge?—and I, a native of that "emerald set in the ring of the sea," Ireland, am no exception.

Premising my communication on the unchangeable facts that we all must die; the shortness of our life-span; the perishability of all material things; the infinitesimal fraction of time allotted us for doing the only thing that brings the best to ourselves and others; that conscience cannot be silenced or destroyed—I would like to ask those who are working with might and main to turn our lovely world into a hell, what are you reaping of lasting happiness here?

And when you are missilled beyond time and space or hope of return to base, tell me please, what then?

MAY CROFT-PRESTON
New Westminster, B.C.

Upholds Liberal View Against Letter Writer

To the Editor:

Permit me to answer Mr. John Keohane's lengthy diatribe against those he calls the "Liberals." (In the April 23 issue of *The Record*, Mr. Keohane defended Sen. Goldwater and the "conservative" view.) He claims to have been an RWDSU member for about 17 months. From his argument, I strongly doubt he has ever had any sympathy for unions. He certainly took a lot of time for research to acquire all the false facts and contradictions for such a lengthy letter.

In the first place, I daresay the liberals have no quarrel with conservatives as such. It is one thing to be conservative, but, when the conservative is a re-

actionary, then at least as far as unions are concerned he is anti-union, period.

Mr. Keohane quotes a paragraph from Senator Goldwater's book "Conscience of a Conservative." As a good union man, which he claims to be, does Mr. Keohane know that Goldwater is a strong advocate of the so-called "Right-to-Work" law, which—were it the law of the land—would break the back of the unions? Mr. Keohane's letter is so long that I have not time to answer the many spurious misconceptions he has elaborated on. Suffice it to say, I would just like to ask him if he is benefitting because of some of the progressive laws enacted these past few years by local and federal governments which were advocated and fought for by none other than the so-called liberals he objects to?

Would he do away with the bank insurance law? Would he do away with unemployment insurance or the educational opportunities for veterans, or the Social Security law?

The old dog-eat-dog psychology has been discredited even among most "conservatives" these days. It seems Mr. Keohane hears not and sees not. Thank God for the liberals, so-called. I am sure no good honest and sincere unionist will agree with him.

JOSEPH BASKIN
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ralph Chaplin's Book Offered by His Wife

To the Editor:

May I express my deep appreciation for the fine tribute to my late husband, Ralph Chaplin, in the RWDSU Record. (The article, "Passing of a Rebel," in the April 9 issue recalled some highlights in the life of the author of *Solidarity Forever*, who died in March at the age of 73.)

Thinking your readers might be interested in my husband's last work, "Only

the Drums Remembered," a limited number of books are still available which I would be glad to autograph should that be desired. They should be ordered through Medin Publishers, 401 St. Helens Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, at \$2.

EDITH CHAPLIN
Tacoma, Wash.

'Not All Management Lowest of the Lowest'

To the Editor:

Let's not be so quick to reprint articles that may favor labor without checking them as to intent and accuracy.

In one article in *The Record* of April 23, Local 297 of Detroit won a wage increase by competent presentation of the facts. One point for our side.

In another article in the same issue you claim that the high cost of American-made products was due to high wages of management. You go on to compare the quantity of office workers in the American plant to the quantity in the Dutch plant, 912-221, and the quantity of management, 49-9.

Suppose we evened them out to do without the high wages of management and labor too? I'd hate to answer to the 700 office workers that were laid off.

While there is a healthy antagonism between management and labor, let us not brand ALL management as the lowest of the lowest just as we don't want ALL labor branded corrupt.

STAN MADORSKY
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Channel 13 Viewed As TV Bright Spot

To the Editor:

I very often hear complaints about the poor programs on television. In many cases I wholeheartedly agree with them.

But there is one exception. I want to laud one channel, and if my praises will bring just a few more listeners, my efforts will be justified.

The case in point is Channel 13 (NTA) in the New York-New Jersey area. The programming is so intelligently executed. Especially meritorious is David Susskind's *Open End* at 10 PM every Sunday. Every topic imaginable is debated pro and con by great and dedicated people.

The more I listen to these personalities the more I realize how little we know, how much there is to learn.

What a wondrous world we live in. If only we would learn to get along with one another. The wonders of science and other accomplishments could serve to better the lot of humanity instead of applying them to our destruction. All this and much more can be learned from Channel 13.

KATIA SPELOTTI
Forest Hills, N.Y.

Fire Warden Article Draws Dept. Praise

To the Editor:

I would like to thank and congratulate you for the fine article that appeared in *The RWDSU Record* of April 23 explaining the Fire Warden Program.

The full page article is well-displayed and eye-catching. It will surely attract the attention of the members of your union upon reading your paper.

The Record staff was most cooperative when the members of the Fire Department visited your offices. This type of cooperation is most helpful in presenting this vitally important program to both the worker and management. Thank you again for your fine cooperation.

BENJAMIN AARONSON, Ass't. Chief
Fire Department
City of New York

rwdsu RECORD

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Defender of the Unpopular Few Protects Rights of All

There is in America an organization of nearly 50,000 members which spends most of its time fighting for unpopular people—such as communists and nazis, gangsters, people who sell dirty books and show dirty movies, atheists, agnostics and members of odd-ball religious sects, shiftless bums and beatniks.

Is this a dangerous or radical organization?

Well, among the people who endorse it are Ex-Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Ex-New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey. It is endorsed by a large number of newspapers, including the New York Times.

Of course it is criticized, too, but endorsements by such staunch—and mostly conservative—Americans as those listed above make it clear that this organization of defenders of the unpopular certainly has a high place on the list of respectable American organizations.

The organization is the American Civil Liberties Union—called ACLU for short.

In referring to ACLU's practice of defending unpopular people, its executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, commented recently:

"Sometimes I find myself helping people I hate. But my feelings are not important. By defending the civil liberties of the extremists, we also defend the right of the ordinary citizen, like you and me."

Roger Baldwin, who preceded Malin as top man of ACLU, put it more bluntly. He said, "Unless we defend the rights of the sons-of-bitches, we'll lose our own."

Those statements, polite and blunt, sum up the role in American life of the ACLU. It stands constant vigil to see that no person, popular or unpopular, is denied fair treatment before the law.

Since popular people seldom are threatened with unfair treatment, the ACLU automatically finds itself involved most of the time in helping the unpopular and the down and out.

The fact is that ACLU defends the basic law of the United States. Defense of unpopular people preserves the law for the defense of all citizens.

ACLU fully endorses the American way of doing things. The Bill of Rights of the Constitution—that section which guarantees various rights and freedoms for individual citizens—is particularly supported by ACLU. ACLU supports the basic principles of our systems of courts and trials. Very rarely does ACLU lift a hand to argue that a law should or should not be passed or repealed—although often it questions the constitutionality of a law.

ACLU Tries to Make U.S. System Work

What ACLU does is to try to see that the Constitution is followed and that the laws are applied equally and fairly to all. While America has a fine system of justice, fundamentally speaking, the system sometimes fails to work properly simply because fallible human beings are in charge of operating the system. ACLU tries to make it work right, to correct the errors of the human beings who operate the system.

A person charged with an offense is guaranteed certain fair-trial procedures in America. The law is usually reasonably clear on that. But overambitious law enforcement officers and prosecuting attorneys and careless judges sometimes fail to provide the fair procedures the law guarantees. That's where ACLU moves in to straighten them out, if possible.

In so doing, ACLU finds itself involved in a wide variety of cases. One recent case involved an Indianapolis man who got cheated by \$4.50 by an auto repair shop. In the argument that followed, this man and his wife got wrongfully jailed. ACLU got him out of jail, took the case to a jury trial, got the couple freed—and they did not have to pay the \$4.50.

On the other extreme, ACLU has moved into court cases to aid people facing lifetime sentences for major crimes.

Of course ACLU cannot take up every case of an unfortunate person who needs

help. The organization concentrates on test cases which set court precedents that will protect others in the future.

And ACLU is particularly interested in protecting certain key rights of the people, as guaranteed by the Constitution. Free speech is a significant example. ACLU people believe that if free speech and free press is curtailed for any reason, however good that reason may seem at the moment, such curtailment is likely to spread to the point that people no longer will be free to speak and write their political beliefs.

It is because of ACLU's interest in this field that it often defends the people who circulate dirty books. Malin comments that some of the dirty books make him sick at his stomach—but he thinks censorship of them should be done only cautiously, for if they are censored today inoffensive things can be censored tomorrow.

An ACLU lawyer went to court to defend George L. Rockwell, commander of the American Nazi Party, who said he wanted to gas all the Jews and deport all the Negroes to Africa. Rockwell was arrested for disorderly conduct when he passed out pro-Nazi leaflets. ACLU took the position that, much as they hated his viewpoint, Rockwell was entitled to pass out leaflets saying whatever he wished.

ACLU has gone to the defense of communists several times. While all the officers and board members of ACLU are personally anti-communist, they believe communists have a right to speak their minds.

Defended Communists and Sen. McCarthy

ACLU disliked the operations of the late Senator McCarthy. It campaigned against his methods vigorously. But when a radio station attempted to censor one of McCarthy's speeches, ACLU came to his defense.

Among the key liberties ACLU seeks to protect are these:

- The Fifth Amendment—that is, the right of a person to refuse to testify against himself.
- Separation of church and state, so that in no way at no time can the power of the government tend to interfere with or influence a person's religion.
- Rights of members of minorities to equal treatment, as guaranteed by the Constitution and by law.

Who are the people in ACLU?

The Board of Directors and the National Committee include some of America's outstanding attorneys, writers, publishers and educators—men and women of national importance. The members range from little people who pay the minimum dues of \$2 a year up to some of America's wealthiest.

Pat Malin, the director, is amused by the fact that ACLU is sometimes accused of communist leanings. His family were bankers and he's a natural-born capitalist. Both he and his wife, who is from the upper-crust Biddle family of Philadelphia, are independently wealthy. Years ago he travelled in Russia and was completely disgusted by the lack of individual liberties he saw there. For many years he was a professor in ultra-respectable Swarthmore College.

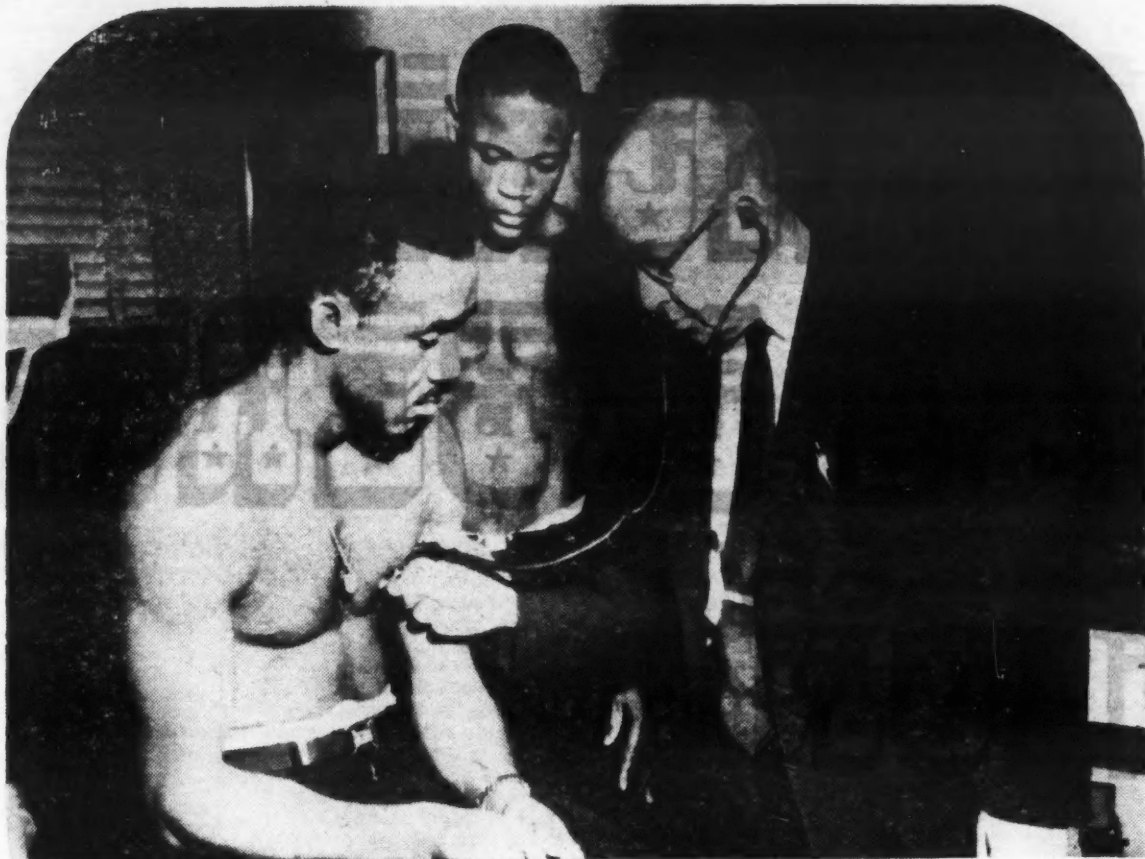
When it comes to going into court to protect the underdog, ACLU uses voluntary lawyers almost altogether. Lawyer members of the organization are sprinkled around all over the country. If an ACLU case comes up, a nearby lawyer member handles it without fee in most cases. ACLU sometimes picks up the actual costs.

Labor unions, by and large, have supported ACLU because (1) labor unions stand for the protection of individual liberties and (2) labor unions often have been the victims of the unfair court persecution which ACLU opposes.

While ACLU concerns itself mostly with assuring fair treatment in the courts of law, once in a while it expresses an opinion about what Congress or some other governmental agency is doing. ACLU has been completely disgusted by the unfair antics of some of the Congressional investigating committees, for example. Recently, it has taken the position that the House Un-American Activities Committee should be abolished and has joined with Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) in a drive toward that end. Prospects for accomplishing this look dim at the moment, but ACLU can be counted on to keep doggedly pursuing the goal.

After all, the organization is 41 years old now and it has a lot of patience.

Ir. A. Schiff of New York State Boxing Commission examines Johnny Morris before the fight as opponent Billy (The Kid) Pickett looks on.



In Main Go at St. Nick, RWDSU's Johnny Morris

By CHARLES MICHAELSON

John Morris, middleweight boxing champion of the state of Pennsylvania, came to New York several days before his 10-round fight against Billy Pickett, the main event at the St. Nicholas Arena on Monday night, May 1.

Morris, a member of RWDSU Local 101, has worked as a stock man at Kaufman's department store in Pittsburgh for eight years.

"It's nice working at Kaufman's," he said, "because anytime I want off before a fight I can get off." When he has a fight in Pittsburgh, he sells a lot of tickets to fellow employees, salesgirls, maintenance men and electricians, at the store. "It's good having your friends come out to the fight to cheer for you," he said.

Morris started boxing as a kid on the streets of Pittsburgh. His brother Floyd, who also boxed professionally, taught him the fundamentals. He boxed in the 1953 Golden Gloves and the next year won the eastern division championship in New York in his weight. He turned professional in 1957 and before Monday night he had won 21 fights—14 by knockout—and lost three.

Although Morris is 25, which is not young for a fighter, he said he was just getting into really good shape now and he thought that he could win the middleweight championship if he got a chance. He might be able to fight after he's 30, he said, but he doesn't want to. He hopes to make some money and get out of fighting, buy a small apartment house or go into business for himself.

"I'd really like to be an electrician," he said. "I like working with wires and power."

Morris and his wife Barbara have three children, Barbara, 5, Evelyn, 4, and John Jr., 4 months.

Did Morris want his son to become a fighter?

"I wouldn't want that for the boy," he said. "I'd want him to be able to take care of himself, but not to become a fighter. I'd never take him to the gym."

Morris' face has none of the marks common to fighters, no cauliflower ears, no flattened nose, no dull-white scar tissue.

"I keep in good shape and I think that's an important part of not getting hurt," he said. "I figure that every time you get hit you lose a little. That's one of the reasons I try to win fast."

To keep in shape Morris does his roadwork from 5 to 6 every morning. At 8:30 he leaves for work at Kaufman's and gets off at 5:30. At 7 in the evening he starts training in the gym, sparring three or four rounds, and finishes about 9. Occasionally he takes a Saturday off, unless he has a fight coming up; then he trains seven days a week.

At St. Nick's Monday night, Morris lost the decision to Pickett. The fight was televised on Channel 11, and thousands saw Morris stun Pickett with a flurry of blows in the third round, but then retreat before Pickett's counter-attacks. Morris came back in the later rounds, but Pickett won it. The decision was unanimous.

In the dingy dressing room after the fight, Morris sat on a training table in his white boxing shorts and bathrobe, the sweat pouring off his body. A half-dozen men stood around, talking; visitors walked in and out.

Morris asked for some gum. His trainer gave him a package of chicklets and Morris spilled all the gum

from the package into his hand, put them in his mouth and started chewing.

One man said: "John, I don't like to talk after-fight, but you only hooked once." Morris nodded, agreeing.

Another man told Morris he had Pickett scared early in the fight and should have followed it up. Morris agreed.

He went to take a shower, came back and started getting dressed.

"Did that guy confuse you?" a man asked.

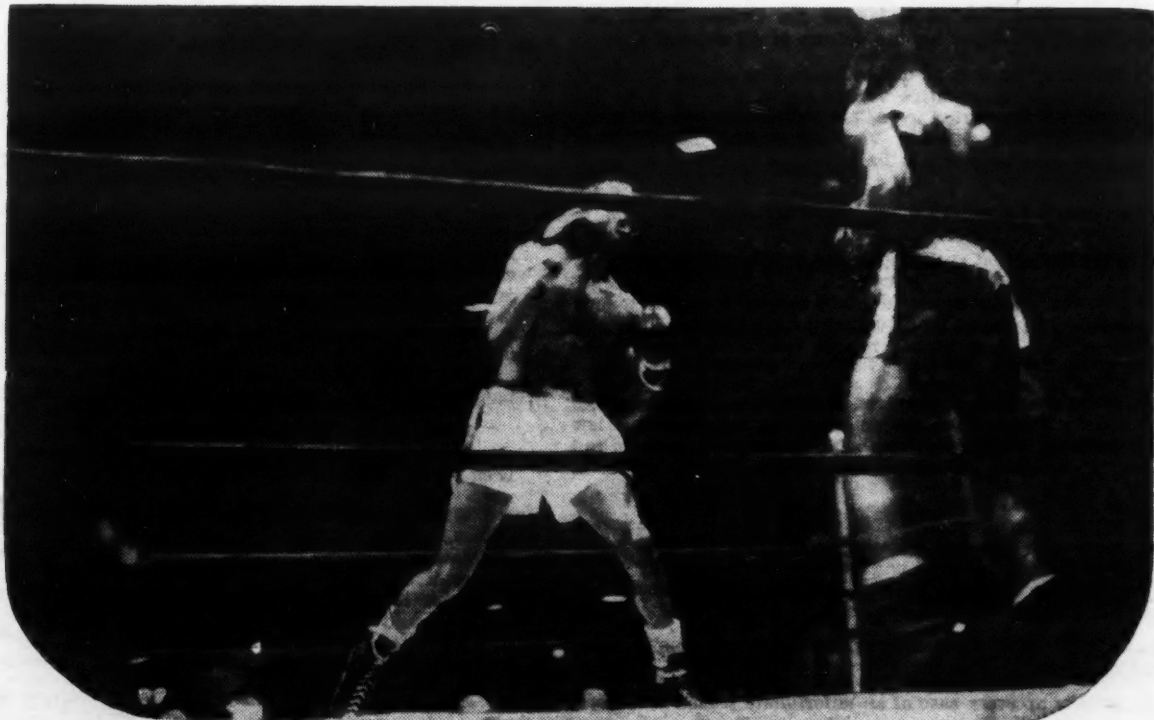
"I couldn't seem to get my hook off," Morris said.

A man in a shiny blue suit came in and said, "You're a better fighter than you were out there tonight, Johnny." He also said Morris should have thrown his left more. "When you threw the left in the late rounds, he was there, you were hitting." The man stamped his left foot as he showed Morris how he should have used the left.

Robinson, the trainer, was disheartened by the loss. Louis Caponi, Morris' manager, spoke to him. "It's not the worst thing in the world," Caponi said. "So you lose a fight. He won 12 straight, 12 in a row, didn't he? He lost number 13. We'll blame it on the number. He'll win next time."

Morris finished dressing but he couldn't find his tie-clip. Someone helped him look for it, but he couldn't find it. "It's probably in your coat pocket," the man said.

Morris took another look at a small cut on his lip. Caponi helped him on with coat, and then with the manager, his trainer and several friends, Morris walked out of the dressing room. It was 11:20 and he had a long trip back to Pittsburgh that night.



Morris (in white trunks) moves toward Pickett in late round. The main bout at St. Nick's Arena May 1 was seen by thousands in New York area on television.

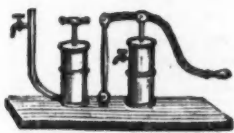
A FORTUNE IN YOUR ATTIC ?

Antiques, Family Heirlooms May Be Worth a Lot

By SHEILA M. SINGER

Stop! Don't throw away that old brass spittoon that's been gathering dust for years! It may be worth real money.

If you're like the rest of us, you've probably got some candlesticks or odd pieces of silverware or even a chest of drawers that has been handed down through the family for years. You're probably not sure if these objects are worth anything, but you keep them anyway because they are nice to look at and you'd hate



to part with them after they've been around for so long. Take the advice of experts and hold on to them—you'll be glad you did the next time you re-decorate your home.

This advice was proven to be good at the Antiques Fair held from April 17 through 22 at New York's 71st Regiment Armory. The Fair was composed of booths displaying the wares of about 100 antique dealers from the New York and



New England areas. Their merchandise ranged from tiny earrings set with pearls and sapphires to brass balance scales to massive mahogany cupboards. The prices, however, were uniformly sky-high.

Scattered throughout the booths were various knick-knacks that might be buried in the back of your closet. I saw a number of interesting objects made of brass: ornamental door knockers and door hinges, curved coat hooks (set of 3 for \$3.50), and curtain holders decorated with porcelain flowers (set of 2 for \$22.50). One of the dealers was offering an antique door knob of pink china for \$35. Another had a four-inch



high china watering pot to water house plants at \$14. Both these objects are said to be about 80 years old.

Are there any old bird cages being stored in your attic? The five I saw displayed at the Fair might be indicating a new fashion in home furnishing accessories. They were from five to six feet tall, made of wood, wire, and beads, and date from the Victorian period. Price: \$195. Noting my surprise at the high price, the dealer rushed to explain that the cage was big enough to hold 40 canaries! It's unlikely that anyone has 40 homeless birds to provide shelter for, but perhaps a clever homemaker can use the bird



cage as a very striking planter in a living room or dining room.

Nearly every booth had some little objects of china—figurines, decorative cup and saucer sets, vases, serving utensils with china handles. There also seemed to be a good amount of things made of Tiffany glass, a material which seems to be making its first appearance as a "fashionable revival." This amber-toned opalescent glass would go well in any setting because of its quality of



softly reflecting the colors it is near. The vases and ash trays I saw ranged in price from \$15 to \$40.

Looking like a department store bargain counter was a booth that offered masses and masses of silverware. Shoppers searched with keen eyes for knives, forks and spoons with matching patterns amidst the collection gathered from various families which have sold their



heirloom silver. I overheard one woman say that she had found such a good buy, it was worthwhile to buy silverware monogrammed with an S and have the letter converted into her family's initial B.

Among the furniture displays were some very attractive black end tables painted with colorful flowers. Their interest lies in the fact that



they are made of papier maché, a material which was very popular in Victorian times. Price \$55. Another good looking table was made from a yellow pine winnow, a platter-shaped farm implement originally used to separate wheat from chaff. The addition of legs makes the win-



now a very unusual coffee table. Price: \$95. I also noted a piano stool with a needlepoint cushion for \$65, a pair of glass and brass automobile lamps for \$35, and a magnificent carved wood headboard for \$375.

There were a number of antique dolls and toys displayed. What a startling contrast to our mo-



dern rosy-cheeked cuddly dolls were the somber pale-faced drab-clothed dolls of the 19th century! One doll with a china head dating from the 1880's was priced at \$180. Little dolls made of corn husks were \$5.

One dealer proudly offered a 100-year-old hobbyhorse that rocked and rolled for \$95. But just



In case a child was naughty and wouldn't be allowed to play with his toys, parents in the old days would have him sit quietly in a "punishment chair." The one I saw displayed had a very high straight back with an extremely narrow cane seat, and its price was \$110.

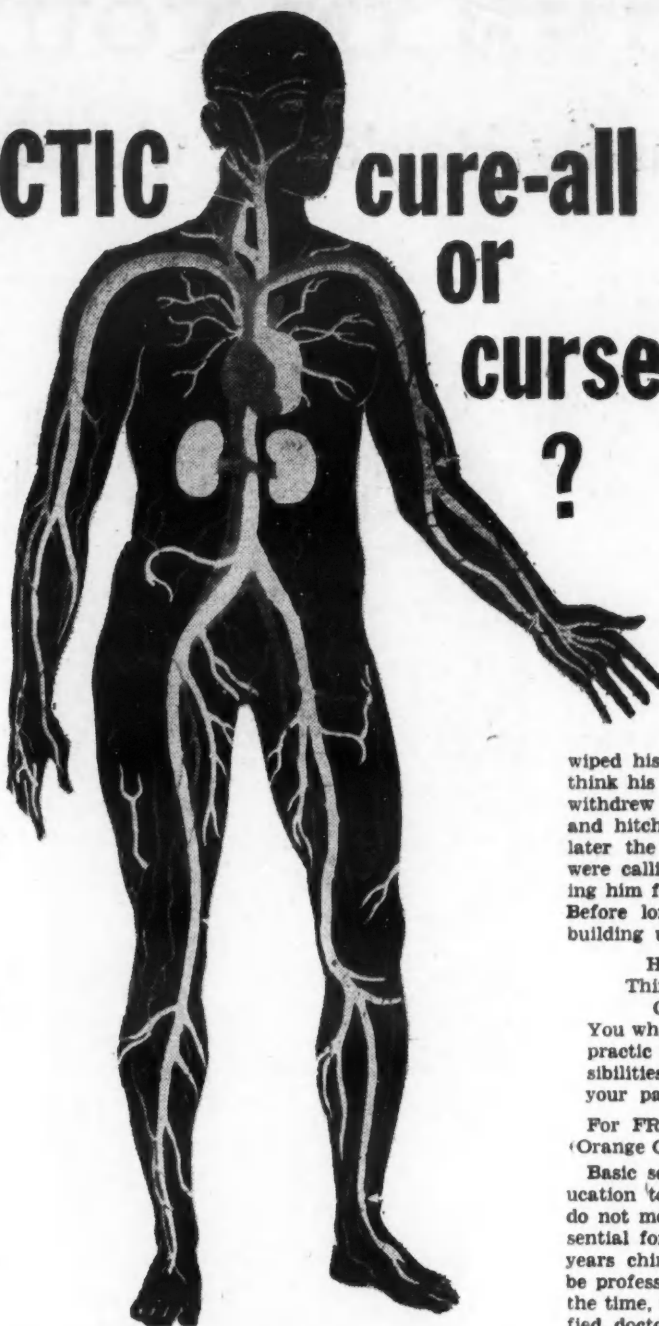


One booth that attracted a number of people contained authentic relics of the Civil War. There was a soldier's jacket (Yankee) being sold for \$50, a large field drum made of wood for \$170, and a Bowie knife for \$115. The dealer told me that the celebration of the Civil War centennial has caused a great revival of interest among collectors of his wares.



I'm sure that the browsers and shoppers, looking over the wealth of merchandise, were remembering similar pieces that were in their homes years ago, and were kicking themselves for not having them anymore. Why don't you take a tour through your attic and storage closets and see what treasures are waiting to be discovered?

CHIROPRACTIC cure-all or curse ?



By KATHLEEN CASSIDY DOYLE

As Mary told Dick later, it all began the day she was sick and their next-door neighbor took care of Timmy.

"I can't stand up long enough to fix the baby's formula," Mary had confided when the neighbor came to pick him up.

"Why don't you go to the new doctor down the street?" the neighbor asked. "My girl friend says he cured her sciatica overnight."

The next day Mary climbed the steps of the old brownstone house with the gilt-lettered sign in the window, "Dr. Robert Brown, D.C." She walked into his office as thousands of other Americans walk into such offices each year in search of the most precious commodity in life: good health.

Dr. Brown didn't examine Mary. He told her to lie face down on a brown leather-cushioned table that left the mid-portion of her body unsupported. A quick thrust at the back of her neck—and the treatment was over.

She had used only three of the tickets in the little book Dr. Brown sold her when she knew something had gone wrong. The pain became unbearable; her face, flushed; her stomach, sick with nausea.

That was the night Dick called the doctor they had always had before. He questioned Mary briefly before he took her temperature. It was 103. After a brief examination, he called an ambulance. Half an hour later Mary was lying on another table—a gleaming white one in the surgery of the Bard Memorial Hospital—while two surgeons worked against time to remove her ruptured appendix before peritonitis set in. Fortunately, Mary didn't die. But it was months before she was herself again, and in the meantime mounting bills wiped out their slender savings.

Had Mary consulted her regular doctor in the first place, there would have been no story because her routine appendectomy wouldn't have been worth reporting. Instead, she turned for help to a practitioner untrained in diagnosis; one forbidden by law to do surgery: a chiropractor.

No one knows how many of the sick and ailing duplicate Mary's experience every day—the man with the constricting sensation around his heart, the middle-aged woman weakened by an inexplicable loss of blood, the child whose stubborn temperature and aching joints have kept him out of school for weeks. The list is endless because there are many diseases such as angina pectoris, early cancer, and rheumatic fever which spinal manipulations cannot cure.

The brotherhood of cultists to which the chiropractor belongs is large and varied. It includes the "gadgets" who hawk a mechanical appliance "guaranteed" to cure every ill from toothache to tired feet; the naturopath who attributes all disease to violation of the laws of nature; the vegetarian who offers his animal-food-free diet as the scientific answer to good health. Ever since prehistoric days, men have sought a magical cure-all for their ailments.

What is a Chiropractor?

A chiropractor is a cultist—in the medical sense, a person who assumes all disease stems from one cause or can be cured by a single method. According to the chiropractor, there is one common denominator in all disease—nerve interference; and one panacea for every ailment—the spinal "adjustment" that removes such interference.

The largest and most widely patronized cult in the United States today is chiropractic—that "splinter fragment of the healing art" based on the unproved assumption that "pinched" nerves are at the root of

all disease. It uses no drugs, medicine, or surgery.

A treatment from a chiropractor may seem to resemble that of a better trained osteopath in some instances. And it may actually be beneficial in cases of sacro-iliac sprain. For tired muscles, it may perform the same service as massage. In the treatment of other ailments, much chiropractic "relief" is the result of suggestion.

Many chiropractors honestly believe they have healing powers. Sometimes the very fact that the chiropractor encourages the patient to "talk out" his worries gives him the kind of psychological help he needs in order to feel better. But as a healing art comparable to medicine, chiropractic has no scientific standing whatever.

The cult of chiropractic got its start in 1895 from D. D. Palmer, a Davenport, Iowa grocer turned "magnetic healer." The ex-tradesman's livelihood was hazardous at the time he stumbled upon his new theory of disease. He was eking out an existence from cures he effected by "animal magnetism"—a trick he picked up ten years before while watching a group of healers work a small midwest town.

Long afterward his son, B. J. Palmer, under oath on the witness stand, described to a Wisconsin court the way chiropractic began:

Harvey Lillard was a janitor in the building in which father had his office. Harvey came in one day, thoroughly deaf. Father asked him how long he had been deaf, and he told him seventeen years.

Father said, "How did this occur?"

Harvey said, "I was in a stooped, cramped position and while in that position I felt something pop and heard it crack in my back."

Father looked him over, laid him down on the cot, and there was a great subluxation [maladjustment] on the back. Harvey said he went deaf within two minutes after that popping occurred in the spine, and had been deaf ever since.

Father reasoned out the fundamental thought of this thing, which was that if something went wrong in that back and caused deafness, the reduction of that subluxation would cure it. That bump was adjusted—was reduced—and within ten minutes Harvey had his hearing and has had it ever since."

(State of Wisconsin vs. S.R. Jansheski, Dec. 1910)

This was the "discovery" that was to evolve into a new theory of the treatment of disease. As a grocer, Palmer could hardly be expected to know that the nerves of hearing never enter the spine, but are completely enclosed in the head!

No wonder Bill Jones, who never finished high school,

wiped his greasy hands on his overalls and began to think his job in the local garage was not so "hot." He withdrew his savings, borrowed \$100 from Uncle Joe and hitched a ride to Oklahoma City. A few months later the "big shots" whose cars he used to service were calling him "Doctor." Some were even consulting him for their heartburn, colitis, or "strep" throats. Before long he too was in the advertising business, building up his practice like this:

HAVE YOU TRIED CHIROPRACTIC?

Thirty Million Americans Can't Be Wrong!

Chiropractic Gets Sick People Well!

You who do not understand the principles of Chiropractic Science are invited to investigate the possibilities of this NATURAL HEALING ART for your particular illness.

For FREE consultation appointment, phone . . . (Orange County Chiropractic Center, Middletown, N.Y.)

Basic science laws have not raised chiropractic education to an acceptable level. Even today standards do not measure up to the requirements considered essential for those who would treat the sick. After fifty years chiropractic is still a short-cut for the would-be professional man who has the ambition but neither the time, the money, nor the ability to become a qualified doctor.

Chiropractic education actually falls short of professional standards on three counts: (1) the length of training; (2) the quality of instruction; (3) the failure of chiropractic schools to give their students an opportunity to study disease in human beings.

Lack of Practical Experience

The final count on which chiropractic education falls short of professional standards is lack of opportunity for clinical training. The chiropractor goes into the field totally inexperienced in the treatment of human beings. Ability to pass a basic science examination is no substitute for skill in the art and science of healing which can be acquired only by actual contact with those who are sick.

All the young chiropractor knows of disease is what he has heard in lectures or read in books. His first patient might be the first child he ever saw dying of leukemia or the first woman he ever heard screaming in pain from a ruptured fallopian tubal pregnancy. What does he do then without the training in diagnosis and treatment which the medical student gets in hospital wards and clinics under the watchful eye of experienced doctors?

The chief argument against licensure for chiropractors is that it does not improve the quality of chiropractic care. It cannot make a mediocre chiropractor better nor a poor one, good. Licensing chiropractors without requiring them to take additional training is to place the State's seal of approval on the cult.

Many people assume that a doctor is a doctor, and that all are fully trained in the art of healing. Therefore, when a chiropractor advertises as a doctor, the uninformed layman assumes he is competent to treat all diseases. When he is licensed, the State actually vouches for his competency.

However, whether chiropractors are licensed or whether they practice against the law, uninformed people will continue to patronize them just as they do bookmakers and fortune tellers, and for the same reason: they do not realize the odds are all against them.

The answer does not lie in laws. It lies in a better understanding of the kind of practitioner the chiropractor really is, in a better understanding of what Albert Maisel calls "the limitations of any school of healing which separates itself from most modern discoveries and from the mainstream of scientific thought." In other words—education.

Furthermore, when people know what legitimate medical service is . . . where they can get it . . . and how they can avail themselves of it, chiropractic will find its own level. Herein lies the real answer.

This article is extracted from a Public Affairs Committee pamphlet based on official court records, on the records of medical examiners, and on public statements. Kathleen Cassidy Doyle, an experienced journalist, is author of the distinguished Public Affairs Pamphlet, "When Mental Illness Strikes Your Family."

lighter side of the record



Sleepytime Girl

By JANE GOODSELL

If I ever win the Irish Sweepstakes or a \$25,000 limerick contest, the first thing I'll do is throw away my alarm clock and sleep till noon for the rest of my life.

And don't tell me I wouldn't keep that promise. If you think my conscience would prod me out of the snuggly blankets and into the cold, cruel early morning world, you've got another think coming. It takes more than conscience to get me up. To be precise, it takes the guerrilla tactics of three daughters alternately shaking me and screaming, "Mommy, if you don't get up right this minute, we'll be late for school!"

I can't see anything morally wrong about sleeping till noon. I don't think early-rising has any uplifting, character-building effects. That silly health, wealth and wisdom business is pure nonsense. If you have to get up early, I suppose it's comforting to tell yourself that you're healthier, wealthier and wiser as a result—just as it's solacing when you're broke, to tell yourself that the best things in life are free.

The evidence, in both cases, is all on the other side of the argument. People who sleep late are pink-cheeked and clear-eyed. What's more, late risers are far better credit risks than early birds. Only the wealthy can afford to sleep late. As for wisdom, just how do you acquire it at 7:30

in the morning? I've never heard anything worth hearing at that hour.

So you get to see the sunrise? Well, I haven't seen very many sunrises so I won't maintain that if you've seen one, you've seen them all. But I do feel that a sunrise, however miraculous it may be, has its limitations. I prefer to see a theater curtain rise. A curtain going up may not be a miracle, but it's exciting and nicely timed—at 8:30 in the evening.

Still, the impression prevails that witnessing a sunrise is some sort of mystical experience. I think the whole thing is stirred up by people who have to get up early anyway. Feeling crabby and mean as a result, they wage a campaign to make other people envy their special privilege.

"You missed a glorious sunrise!" they gloat. Or, "You should have seen the birdies early this morning. What a spectacle!"

This nasty attempt to make late risers feel guilty and slothful has had amazing success. Lie-abeds do feel inferior.

If you telephone somebody whom you have obviously awakened from sound slumber, the sleepyhead will stoutly insist, "No, no, you didn't wake me up. I've been up for hours." He maintains this fiction in spite of the fact that his responses consist largely of "Huh?" and "Wha' ja say?"

What's so shameful about admitting you were sound asleep?

The early bird may get the worm, but he can have it. The late-to-bed and late-to-rise bird has all the fun.

—Record drawing by Marjorie Glaubach



HELP FOR 'DO IT YOURSELF': The photographer's props look unsafe but Joyce Taylor's are okay. And if she is really interested in home carpentering and other chores, the union will supply the skills. We almost forgot; she plays the feminine lead in MGM's "Atlantis, the Lost Continent."

Stay Sweet As You Are!

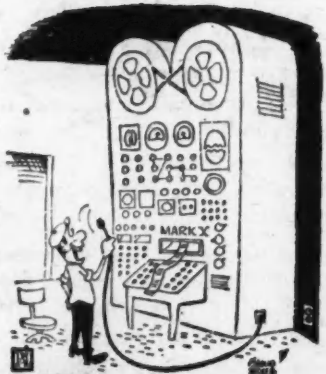


Ticklers

By George



"Now, Professor, don't tell me you've forgotten your wallet!"



"Now what have you got to say, smart guy?"





RWDSU DELEGATES TO ISRAEL



Ready for departure on El Al Israel Airlines are, at top, Max Greenberg and Joseph McCarthy, who are standing in front of a sign reading "Irish-El Al" (the two airlines share space at the terminal.) Center, Sam Lowenthal, Al Heaps and Martin Koppel. At right, George Barlow and Henry Anderson.

ASSEMBLING at New York's Idlewild Airport on April 22 for their flight to Israel, members of the RWDSU delegation showed their excitement in these photos. Fifteen RWDSU leaders were invited by Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, to participate in the formal dedication of the Cultural Center at Ramat Gan on April 24. They were also scheduled to tour the bustling little country under Histadrut auspices, and meet with labor and government leaders.

The delegation, led by Pres. Max Greenberg and Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, also included Canadian Dir. George Barlow, Henry Anderson of the Chicago Joint Board, Joseph Binenbaum of Local 1268, Leon Davis of '1199', Louis Feldstein of '1125', Jerry Kaplan of '1102', Martin Koppel of '721', Sam Lowenthal of '287', John Meegan of District 65, Joseph McCarthy of '906', Irving Rosenberg of '108', and Meyer Winokur of '338'.